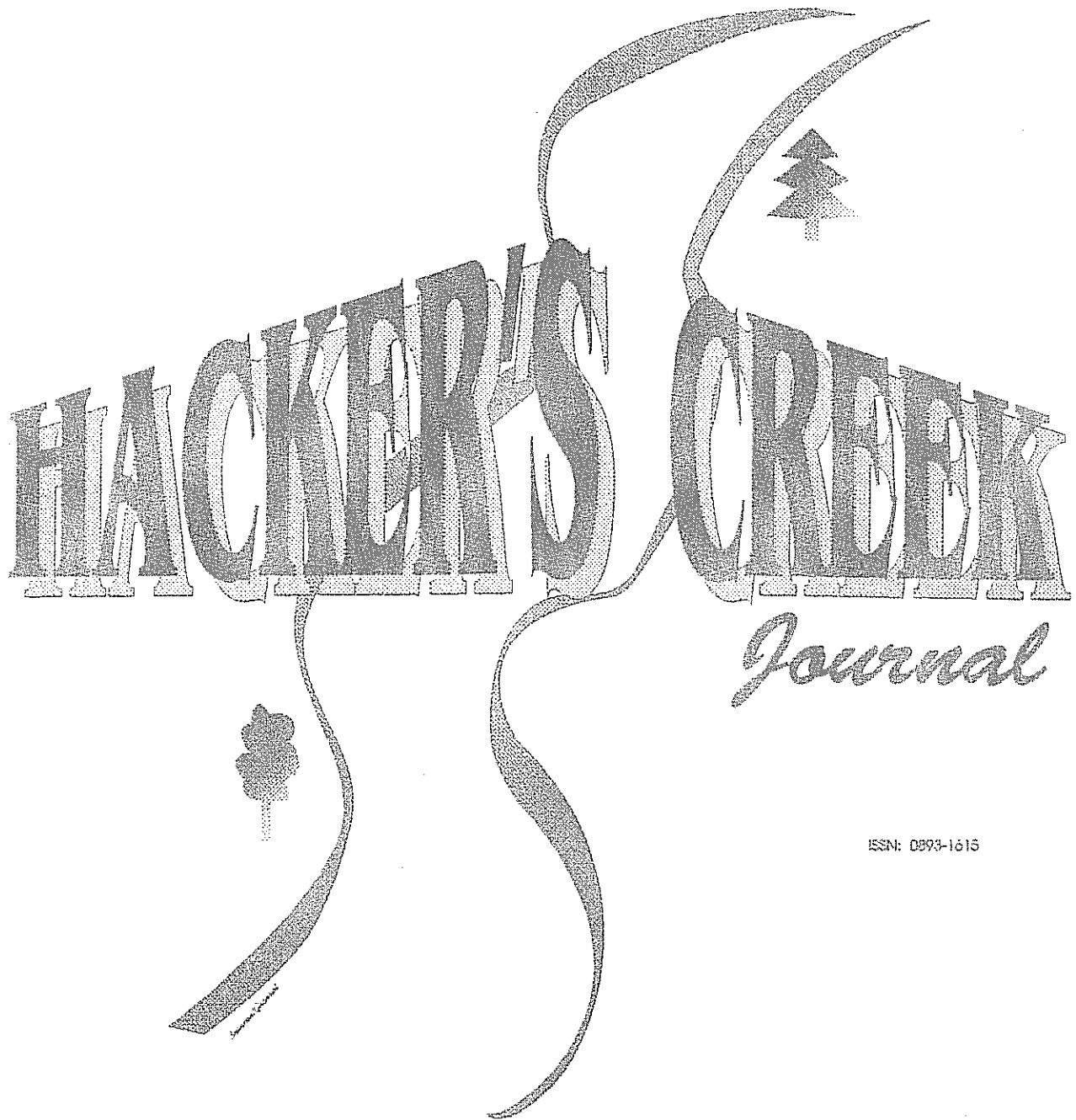


Volume XIII

1994-95

Issue I



ISSN: 0893-1615

Published by

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Inc.

An Historical & Genealogical Society of Central West Virginia
Organized in 1982

MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Central West Virginia area. . . ." This includes, particularly, Lewis, Harrison, Doddridge, Upshur, Braxton, Gilmer, Webster, Calhoun and Clay counties. In Oct. 1994 we have 714 members from 44 states. Membership dues begin October 1 and are effective through September 30 of the following year.

\$20.00 for a single or family membership (entitled to one copy of each quarterly) *HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL*.

If interested in becoming a member of H.C.P.D. photocopy this page and return completed form shown here. Use reverse side for listing West Virginia families you seek.

Date _____ Ck # _____ Code _____

I / We hereby apply for membership in The Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants. Make checks payable to: H.C.P.D.

Mail to: H.C.P.D.
P.O. Box 37
Jane Lew, WV 26378

Miss _____
Mrs. _____
Mr. _____

Surname _____ Given _____ Middle _____ Spouse _____

Address _____
Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____
(Area Code) Number _____

I am descended or interested in what families: _____
() Membership, \$20.00 per fiscal year. (Four quarterly copies of publications)
() New Member () Renewal

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Senior Editor: Joy Gregoire Gilchrist Assistant Editor: Dena Jane Crider Assistant Editor: David Armstrong Graphics Editor: Richard Brannon
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jots from joy jots from joy



Who said that the number "13" was unlucky?? For HCPD, the thirteenth year promises to be a good one - a "new" look to the Journal and a "new" library. Our new front cover was designed by Richard Brannon and yours truly. Richard lives in Clarksburg and is a computer whiz!! He's had several years experience in the publishing industry and is a great designer. He's a good writer too. Watch for more of his work in future issues. What's more Richard comes to HCPD like all the rest of the staff of the Journal - he's a member. He's a s/o John Linn and Kathleen (Rineheart) Brannon, gs/o Linn Mapel and Virginia (McGuire) Brannon and Eugene D. and Ruth (Bailey) Rineheart. Other surnames in his line include Thornhill and Rogers.

We're great on symbolism around here; we thought you'd like to know what our cover means to us. The logo represents the mountains of West Virginia with the shading in the background reminding us of our ancestors whose identities and lives we seek. The creek characterizes all those streams along whose banks our ancestors settled - and particularly Hacker's Creek; and, as its waters flow, so do our lives from our ancestors, through us, and on to our children and grandchildren. The pine tree, so abundant in the West Virginia hills, personifies God's abundant gifts to each of us. The mighty oak typifies the strength and independence of our forebears, characteristics which were passed on to most of us.

Our back cover was designed by Christina Rumbach, our executive director. I'm sure that you'll agree that her symbolism needs no explanation. A admirable job, Christina. Thanks!

In this issue, we make a departure from the events and genealogies of the distant past and bring you a story of more recent times - World War II. Many of our members have vivid memories of those days; but those of us who were born after the fact (your editor was seven months old when Pearl Harbor was bombed) don't remember much about it. This, then, is one of HCPD's efforts to preserve a part of our history that will become lost as our WW II veterans pass on. And, although it is not about the people of Central West Virginia, the events were witnessed by one of our own - the author, Charles "Carl" Heckert.

Gosh, the new computer is great! It's a time saver and makes everyone's work so much easier. And we're just beginning to learn what it can do!!!

We're all super excited about our new facility and I'm sure Charles/Charlie/Chuck will tell you all about it in his letter.

Plans are moving forth on the next gathering. Some of you commented after last year's boat trip, "You do something different that is fun each year. What will you do next year that can be any better than this?" We think you're going to like some of the treats that we have in the works - especially in light of

the fact that some of the activities will be back at Jackson's Mill. Make your plans now to attend.

We've received a couple of comments that the print in the library listings was too small in the last issue. We've enlarged it somewhat in this issue, but one of our difficulties is in trying to get the title and donor on the same line. If we did not do it this way, our donor list would be twice as long. If those of you who have some vision problems will notify us, we will include a large print copy of the lists with your mailing - AT NO CHARGE.

Elaine Stalnaker is home from the hospital. Our prayers are with her.

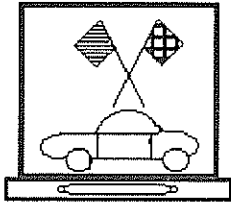
Doddridge County did it in 1976; Marion, Preston, and Barbour counties did it a few years later; Gilmer County and Webster County released theirs this year; and Harrison County has sent theirs off to the publisher and are awaiting the galleys. What are we talking about? and when will Lewis County do one? We talking about a family history book - the kind where each household submits their own story in 500 words along with one picture for inclusion in the book, the kind where stories come from all over to be included in the local family history book, the kind that's commonly called a "heritage book." When? As soon as we get into the new library and get ourselves settled. Plans are afoot to begin organizing the project and to begin gathering stories - perhaps as early as Fall 1995. Watch for news in later Journals.

BEST WISHES FOR A PROPEROUS 1995!!

Joy Gilchrist



Our New Home



A CHAT WITH CHARLIE

Happy New Year to all and to all a new library!! Yes, we've reached an agreement with the Lewis County Commission to lease-purchase the West Fork Public Service District building on the Jackson's Mill Road. I won't give the details of the arrangements here. They will be sent to you in our next between-Journals newsletter; if you wish to know before that that time, please write or call one of the executive committee and we will be glad to discuss them with you. For the time being, it is sufficient to say, "We got a good deal!"

There is much excitement here at home about the move; and, there are questions about what is to become of our old home, the Weston Colored School. To answer the latter part first -- we aren't sure yet what we will do with the school - a museum maybe?? a co-operative effort with another organization??? Time will tell. I can only assure you that the executive board will strive to make decisions regarding the school that are in the best interests of HCPD, the school, Weston, Lewis County, and central West Virginia.

Starting the day after the CarQuest Bowl (where WVU plays), volunteers will start remodeling the new building to meet our needs. By spring we intend to add a publishing room to the west side of the building to accommodate our growing in-house publishing operation.

Beecher Rhoades has already built 246 feet of shelving for the research rooms. Jim Allman is on tap to do some necessary plumbing. Joy and Betty Rhoades cleaned the upstairs and it is ready for the paint crew.

A work list and a list of needs have been posted (see list below). Volunteers and donations are always welcome.

I look forward to seeing or hearing from you in the future. Remember - we enjoy family coming home to visit and **YOU** are **OUR** family.

Editor's Note: Charlie's a racing fan. We thought we'd surprise him with this racing logo.

Love -

- Charlie

NEW LIBRARY NEEDS!

1 executive type desk; 1 secretarial type desk; 2 or 3 secretarial style chairs; 1 microfilm reader; 600 cement blocks; overhead garage door, single car garage size; inter-com system; kitchen table & chairs; couch and chair (to match blue & white color scheme); six-foot folding tables; folding chairs (brown); portable phone.

DIALOG WITH THE DIRECTOR

Dear Members:

Hello again!!! I hope everyone has had time to recover from the joyful but hectic holiday season. It is nice to have this opportunity to discuss the H.C.P.D. happenings with all of you. Everyone is anxiously awaiting the big move slated for Spring 1995. Space is limited in the present library and it will be marvelous to have larger quarters.

I would like to thank Alice Waugh Kallmerten, for allowing us to sponsor her book signing on December 1, 1994. It was a great success and several people participated in the affair. Promotion was for the new book *Prohibition Didn't End in '33: How "Wets" Got Liquor in a "Dry" Nation, State or County*. Alice is one of the authors of the anthology and copies are available through H.C.P.D. (see order form in back of Journal).

H.C.P.D. has made new arrangements for handling loans and gifts to the organization. We now have Loan and Deed of Gift forms which will give us accurate records on all such transactions. If you donate an item by mail, duplicate forms will be sent to you. Retain one for your files and return the other to H.C.P.D. If you plan to loan an item to H.C.P.D., the loan agreement will state a specific period of time H.C.P.D. will preserve the item before returning it to the owner.

The thousands of photographs collected in the past three years need to be catalogued. This task will require time and effort over a period of several months and we will be grateful for any volunteers to help with this interesting work.

Our call for volunteers is not limited to cataloguing photos but is a plea for many more local members to play a vital role in the growth of our organization. A few hours when you can find time will be appreciated - just call or drop by to arrange hours.

I look forward to hearing from you all and if at anytime you need assistance please feel free to contact us. I hope the winter weather is not too harsh on you this year and I hope that in 1995 all of you have the time to visit us personally at the library.

Best Wishes for the New Year,

Christina Rumbach
Executive Director

\$\$\$\$\$ Talk with Patricia

Bill Henderson and Edward L. Allman audited our books in October. They found all to be in order. On this and the next two pages you will find an Account Balances report and a Cash Flow report. If you have any questions, please contact me or one of the executive committee. Phone numbers and addresses are on the first page of your Journal.

Account Balances Report

(Includes unrealized gains)

As of 9/30/94

0/19/94
11 Accounts

Acct	9/30/94 Balance
ASSETS	
Cash and Bank Accounts	
1010-NOW	16,077.16
1020-PASS BOOK	0.00
1800-PETTY CASH	50.03
Total Cash and Bank Accounts	16,127.19
Other Assets	
1150-MERCHANDISE INVENTORY	15,020.42
1160-SUPPLIES INVENTORY	3,048.00
1200-EQUP/MUSEUM INV	11,645.40
1350-LIBRARY BOOKS PURC	9,260.94
1400-ACCOUNTS REC.	0.00
1700-OTHER ASSETS	0.00
Total Other Assets	38,974.66
Investments	
1040-LORD ABBOTT	41,050.17
Total Investments	41,050.17
TOTAL ASSETS	96,152.02
LIABILITIES	
Other Liabilities	
2000-ACCTS PAYABLE	0.00
2100-PREPAID DUES	3,916.66
2120-PREPAID PUBS	0.00
2140-BILL HAYES/SEED \$	0.00
2150-FIRE DOOR	2,500.00
2160-PRINTING OF JOURNALS	0.00
2170-COMM ON HISTORY BOOK	0.00
2180-BENEDUM FOUNDATION	8,102.08
2210-CONSUMER SALES TAX	99.72
2900-DONNING/PIC HISTORY	-0.04
Total Other Liabilities	14,618.42
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14,618.42
OVERALL TOTAL	81,533.60

James W. Henderson 10/19/94
Edward L. Allman 10/19/94

Cash Flow Report
10/1/93 Through 9/30/94

12/19/94
Bank,Cash,CC Accounts

Page 1

Category Description	10/1/93- 9/30/94
INFLOWS	
5000-DUES	12,313.34
5020-STAFF DONATION	25.00
5021-INT/CHKG ACCT	199.24
5030-JOURNALS	785.00
5041-ANCESTOR BOOK I	240.00
5042-ANCESTOR BOOK II	150.00
5043-ANCESTOR BOOK III	210.00
5044-ANCESTOR BOOK IV	270.00
5051-DEATH/1853-86	82.00
5052-DEATH/2	60.00
5070-LEWIS CO MARRIAGES	576.00
5071-1910 DODDRIDGE CENSUS	144.00
5081-CEMETERY BOOK I	260.00
5082-CEMETERY BOOK II	280.00
5083-CEMETERY BOOK III	290.00
5084-CEMETERY BOOK IV	310.00
5085-CEMETERY BOOK V	420.00
5086-CEMETERY BOOK VI	610.00
5087-CEMETERY BOOK VII	490.00
5088-YY VOL III	301.00
5089-YESTERYEARS I & II	528.00
5090-PICTURE BK SALES	-588.83
5091-HIST BKS DLVR AFT 8/11/93	21,827.48
5100-DONATIONS/CEMETERIES	754.00
5110-DONATIONS/GENERAL	2,592.61
5111-AMER. BARRICK RES. CORP.	1.27
5120-COMPUTER INCOME	7,471.82
5130-LIBRARY BLDG/DONATIONS	119.00
5140-MISC MDSE/SHIRTS-MAPS	618.71
5141-OBITS 1942/43	276.00
5150-ENDOWMENTS/CURR RECPTS	2,476.50
5160-SEMINAR/FEES-REGIS	2,326.70
5161-South Pacific	14.00
5162-CONNIE STREET FUND	80.00
5163-MINING YOUR HISTORY CHAS	36.00
5170-SEMINAR MEALS	245.50
5171-SEMINAR TOURS	210.85
5180-LIBRARY DON/ACQUIRE	512.10
5200-COPY SALES	1,547.89
5270-Phil Miller Grant	100.00
5400-BILL MARSH CENSUS BKS	313.60
5401-HCPD BILL MARSH CENSUS	65.70
FROM 1200-EQUP/MUSEUM INV	52.98
FROM 2100-PREPAID DUES	3,380.00
FROM 2180-BENEDUM FOUNDATION	9,500.00
FROM 2210-CONSUMER SALES TAX	1,803.05
TOTAL INFLOWS	74,280.51

OUTFLOWS	
6000-PRINTING/JOURNALS	4,814.49
6010-PRINTING/MISC	50.00
6020-POSTAGE	1,851.10
6030-COPIER MAIN	1,572.19
6040-OFFICE SUPPLIES	912.19
6050-LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS	3,171.13
6060-OTHER SUPPLIES	359.77
6070-COST OF MISC MDSE	1,353.19
6080-SEMINAR EXP	2,244.73
6090-PICTURE BK EXP	300.00
6100-CEMETERY MAIN	1,600.00
6110-COMPUTER EXPENSE	1,400.85
6120-MISC EXPENSE	1,783.50
6130-LIBRARY BLDG FUND EXP	242.25
6140-REPAIRS/EQUIP	131.14
6150-REPAIRS/BLDG	215.47
6162-CONNIE STREET FUND	30.00
6180-INSURANCE PREMIUMS	268.66
6224-TELEPHONE	1,436.22
6225-Trash	152.80
6250-COPIER LEASE	3,261.91
6270-Phil Miller Grant	100.00
6500-OFFICE HELP	4,293.63
6501-FEDERAL SS & TAXES/EMPLOY	207.06
6502-WV EMPLOYEE WITHHOLDING	22.49
Outflows - Other	0.00
TO 1200-EQUP/MUSEUM INV	368.95
TO 2100-PREPAID DUES	2,603.34
TO 2140-BILL HAYES/SEED \$	3,000.00
TO 2170-COMM ON HISTORY BOOK	3,700.00
TO 2180-BENEDUM FOUNDATION	1,397.92
TO 2210-CONSUMER SALES TAX	2,358.86
TO 2900-DONNING/PIC HISTORY	29,108.10
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	74,311.94
OVERALL TOTAL	-31.43

VIRGINIA ARCHIVES SHOULD BE STOPPED!
An Editorial by David Armstrong, Assistant Editor

The State Archives of Virginia continues to impose ridiculous fees on mail requests for copies, and the policy of the people in charge of this important facility has made obtaining copies by mail of records there prohibitively expensive.

A while back I ordered two Randolph County Tax Lists and was informed that as a non-Virginia resident I was being assessed an extra fee of ten dollars for the service of sending me the lists. I fooled around and did not order the materials until the deadline on the invoice had passed, so I needed to order again. A cousin who IS a Virginia resident agreed to order the lists as he too has an interest in Randolph County families, and he as a Virginia resident could save the ten dollar out of state fee. How much do you think they now wanted for two Randolph County tax lists?!

The new invoice arrived in good time. An invoice for \$56.00! No kiddin', fifty six!! So we phoned the archives. Was there a mistake? No. The fee for mail order copies down there is now \$4.00 per page! Another cousin was billed \$36.00 for three (West) Virginia land grants! So we asked if we could drop the order. "Sure" a clerk replied, "most people do." I think we found the core of the problem.

When I was in Richmond last year I was told (rather lamentingly) that they receive umpteen hundred letters in so many days and they can't keep up. I can understand why this is a problem for a facility that like so many others is likely short of adequate funding. But is this a fair way to solve the problem? I'll bet it won't be long until they are not getting ANY requests. At least none from any ordinary, working people.

I can already hear the indignation of the Virginia residents. "If that Armstrong doesn't like our policies he can stay out of Virginia!" But this is not just a Virginia issue! It must be remembered that West Virginia was part of Virginia until 1863, and we West Virginians find ourselves dealing with these policies without any representation, even though the policy affects the dispensation of the records of our own state. Keep in mind that they wanted to charge me \$56.00 for tax lists of MY HOME COUNTY IN WEST VIRGINIA!

It is my opinion that the West Virginia Archives should approach the Virginia Archives and obtain copies of relevant records of our state on deposit there. West Virginia should purchase available microfilms, and ask the Virginia archivist for a reasonable price for copies of records not filmed. It is also my opinion that the State of Virginia should take a good look at a policy that amounts to economic subversion of the feasibility of obtaining copies by mail from that facility. Genealogical and historical societies nationwide should form a task force to demand change, write letters, to wake up those in charge of the records in Virginia to the fact that they have eliminated a vital service.

This is not a Virginia issue. It is, in fact, an issue relevant to anyone who had an ancestor who lived in Virginia or ante-bellum West Virginia. Someone should do something. Whatever the course it is imperative that this policy be stopped!

USE YOUR COMPUTER TO REACH HCPD!!!

Want to communicate with HCPD in a hurry? You have two options - via computer. We can be reached by FAXING us at (304) 269-4430 or via E-mail through America On Line. Our E-Mail address is HCPD@aol. The FAX machine is always on and we check E-Mail daily.

WE ASKED FOR IT!!!

When we mailed the first between-Journals newsletter, we asked for suggestions for a name for it. We've received a few suggestions. Here they are: K.C. Priest thought A Letter from Home would be a good idea; Okey Paul Corley nominated Up the Creek or Facts and Rumors from the Creek; S. Edith Hill suggested HCPD Bulletin; and Mrs. Jack Nielson sent in Lewis County Pioneer. Orville and Esther Freeman had four offerings: HCPD and More; HCPD Extra; HCPD Echo; and, Hacker's Happenings. And, junior past president Maurice Allman came up with seventeen titles. Now is your chance to vote! Enclosed with your Journal is a "colored" ballot. Mark write your preference and mail it to: Bulletin Name, %HCPD, PO Box 37, Jane Lew, WV, 26378. **P.S. We've also left room on the ballot for your comments about the newsletter and/or Journal. Let us hear from you.**

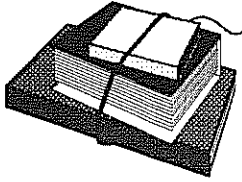
FROM THE BANKS OF THE DAN: A COX FAMILY GENEALOGY

This book spans 208 years beginning w/ Phillip Cox in North Carolina and Virginia in 1786 and continues to the present through his descendants in the migration from Virginia and North Carolina. Allied lines include: Aikman, Arnold, Berry, Cordell, Crittenden, Harden, Harvell, Hines, Holcomb, McNamer, Payne, Ragains, Robertson, Sanders, Schowengerdt, Shackelford, Shaw, Taylor, Warf, Wegner, Woods, and others. 476 pages. Hardcover. Order from Avis E. Cox and Marion R. Cox, Rt. 2, Box 134, Winona, MN 55987-9631. PH: (507) 454-1172. \$45.00 + \$5.00 shipping.

DOODLE BUG DOODLE BUG NOW FOR SALE BY HCPD

While not of a genealogical nature, this Appalachian novel tells of life in West Virginia. Mack Samples, the author, tells the story of people who are not below the poverty level, but who are not a part of the great American Middle Class. Is there a better life beyond the Ohio River? Or is life too good here in the hills? The story portrays the good, the bad, and the ugly of the Appalachian region. Paperback. \$10.00 Use order form in this issue to order.

Christmas is over and the family Christmas photos have been developed. Did you take the time to identify each picture? Someday someone is going to want to know who everyone was. .



LIBRARY DONATIONS

1 Oct 1994 - 12 Dec 1994

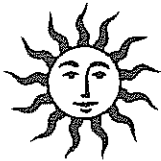
<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Donor</u>
FA-328	<u>Descendants of John Bush, Thomas Mullins & Levi Vance</u>	Rt. Rev. Lowell Parker
FA-331	<u>The Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson</u>	
FA-330	<u>Genealogies of Henry Williams, John Hamner, Bartholomew and Kinningsworth Families</u>	Buck Williams
RF-14	<u>How To Write and Publish Your Family Book</u>	
LO-150	<u>National Register - Historic Places in WV</u>	Joy Gilchrist
LO-151	<u>National Register - Historic Places in WV</u>	Joy Gilchrist
LO-152	<u>National Register - Historic Places in WV</u>	Joy Gilchrist
FA-329	<u>The House of James Madison & Mary Estaline (Looney) Butcher</u>	Francis Butcher
CE-62	<u>Barbour County Cemetery Readings</u>	HCPD
MA-54	<u>Clay County Marriages w/index 1858-1958</u>	HCPD
JO-166	<u>LOG - Ledger of Genealogy Journal</u>	HCPD
ML-92	<u>Harrison County, VA, Troops in the War of 1812</u>	Margaret Carlson
DE-14	<u>Braxton County Deaths 1853-1880</u>	HCPD
CS-70	<u>Monroe County 1870 Census/Nicholas County 1870 Census</u>	HCPD
CE-63	<u>Central West Virginia Cemeteries</u>	Craig Smith
FA--332	<u>Stouts - National Geographic</u>	Richard E. Stout, Jr.
FA--333	<u>Our Neighbors</u>	
FA-334	<u>Bennett</u>	Janice L. Nicholas
OB-20	<u>Obituaries - Glenville Democrat</u>	Beulah Robinson
OB-21	<u>Obituaries - Glenville Democrat</u>	Beulah Robinson
LO-103	<u>History of Taylor County</u>	HCPD
LO-104	<u>History of Webster County</u>	HCPD
DE-15	<u>Lewis County Deaths</u>	Hartzel Strader
CH-21	<u>Inventory of Church Archives</u>	Golden Hamrick
MA-18	<u>Taylor County Marriages</u>	HCPD
NC-12	<u>Joy Gilchrist and HCPD</u>	
FA-335	<u>Freeland of Monumental</u>	
FA-336	<u>Descendants of Richard Everett\$*</u>	HCPD
FA-337	<u>The Hall Family</u>	Jeanette Bennett
FA-338	<u>Miscellaneous Families XXI</u>	
	Carpenter	
	Houghton	Christine M. Morris
	Jones-Ravencraft	Barr Wilson
	Lewis	Helen Leeper
	Moore	
	Newlon\$	HCPD
	Norris\$	HCPD
	Stone\$	HCPD
	Washington	Christina Rumbach
RF-81	<u>Miscellaneous Research Information</u>	Joyce Chambers
CE-50	<u>Monongalia County (Clay District) Cemeteries</u>	Howard Bonnett
MI-32	<u>Program for Children's Day - Columbian Defense</u>	Mary Lee Smith
FA-339	<u>The Beale Family\$</u>	HCPD
FA-340	<u>Finch Family of Dixie\$</u>	HCPD
FA-341	<u>The Harness Family History\$</u>	HCPD

FA-342 <u>Old Kent Genealogies "Eastern Shore of Maryland"\$</u>	HCPD

\$Books purchased from Louis Bennett Public Library. Originally from the Robert Bland estate. *Original book is with rare books and copy put on shelf.	
FA-343 <u>The Newlin Family John & Mary (Pyles) Newlin}\$</u>	HCPD
FA-344 <u>Page Family in Virginia}\$</u>	HCPD
FA-345 <u>Anthony Ryan and Descendants 1780-1855</u> <u>Rebecca (Ryan) Schaeffer and John Schaeffer and their</u> <u>Descendants 1789-1854</u>	Roger N. Ryan
FA-346 <u>Genealogical Notes of the South Family}\$</u>	HCPD
FA-347 <u>Descendants of Sebastian Sturm}\$</u>	HCPD
MA-19 <u>Early Massachusetts Marriages, Books 1 & 2 \$*</u>	HCPD
FA-348 <u>Cloyd, Bosye and Tapp Families}\$*</u>	HCPD
FA-349 <u>The Buckners of Virginia}\$*</u>	HCPD
WV-144 <u>History of Government of West Virginia}\$*</u>	HCPD
ML-93 <u>Sons of the Revolution Massachusetts Society}\$*</u>	HCPD
MI-34 <u>Sunsets Come and Go</u>	Alice Kalmerten
MI-33 <u>Prohibition Didn't End in 33</u>	HCPD
RF-83 <u>Mountaineer Phone Book</u>	
FA-350 <u>The Cutlips of Cutlip's Fork and Little Otter</u>	Maurice Allman
AP-11 <u>Doodle Bug - Doodle Bug Your House Is On Fire</u>	HCPD
FA-375 <u>Townsend Family Missing Links</u>	Charles D. Townsend
LO-102 <u>Gilmer County History</u>	HCPD
added to SC-2 <u>Weston Colored School</u>	Sue Kearns
added to CS-15 <u>Kanawha County Census - 1850</u>	HCPD
added to MA-6A <u>Lewis County Marriages 1881-1937</u>	HCPD
added to CS-44 <u>Morgan County 1870 Census</u>	HCPD

LEWIS COUNTY BIRTHS COMPILED BY STRADER AND STRADER

When Hartzel Strader retired in 1993, he set two major goals for himself, the compilation and publication of Lewis County deaths and births. With technical assistance from son Allen, he completed the deaths through 1905 earlier this year (1994). Now, again with Allen's assistance, he has compiled the births through 1877 in two volumes. Volume I encompasses 1853 - 1868; volume II, 1869 - 1877. The two volumes may be purchased from HCPD using the form at the end of this Journal. Each volume is \$12.00, plus shipping. West Virginia residents must pay 6% sales tax.



**CONGRATULATIONS, HARTZEL AND ALLEN.
A JOB WELL DONE! THANKS!**

Dennison Family Gathering

A Dennison family reunion was held on August 27, 1994 at the Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park, Lewis County. Family members attending were descendants of Calvin Curry and Margaret E. (Morrison) Dennison, James Ross and Mary (Hustead) Dennison, James Ross and Margaret Roberta (Nicholson), and Edmund and Elizabeth Greathouse Dennison.

The 75 family members attending enjoyed sharing family lineage charts, pictures, and stories. After lunch everyone was treated to an impromptu music session featuring John Curry McCutcheon on fiddle and Mike Kaltenbach on banjo.

Receiving the award for the oldest family members attending were Mildred Dennison of Stanley, New Mexico (aged 84 years, 3 months and 13 days) and Pearl Harper of Tucson, Arizona (aged 85 years, 7 months and 23 days). Margaret (Dennison) and Denver Hill of Foster, WV, and Clifford Calvin and Jeanette Dennison of Cleveland, TN, were the two couples honored for the most years married. Margaret and Denver were married 48 years, 1 month, and Clifford and Jeanette were married 52 years. Carolyn (Wallace) and David Wardell were awarded a certificate for traveling the farthest. They live in Soldotna, Alaska.

A special "Stroke of Fate" award was given to Carolyn and David Wardell, Bill and Wendy Wilson and family, Beverly Wallace, Linda and Dale Benesh, and Dan Morgan. An invitation to the reunion was forwarded in the mail to Wendy and Bill from their old address to their new one in Indiana. Had it not been for that one piece of mail being forwarded to the Wilsons the coordinator for the reunion would have not found that line of the family!

Concluding the reunion activities was a trip to the Dennison Family Cemetery, Bendale, WV, and a drive to Newville, WV.

Those attending were: Dan Morgan, Middletown, California; Marlene (McCutcheon) and Mike Kaltenbach, Evans City, PA; Deb (McCutcheon), Debbie Marie, Jenny, and Amy Wilhelm, Rural Valley, PA; Pauline (Dennison) McCutcheon, Vandergrift, PA; John Curry, Rita, and Shawn McCutcheon, Erie, PA; Ed and Faith McCutcheon, Vandergrift, PA; Margaret (Dennison), Charlie, Tim, and Billie Jr. Sommer and Melissa Billings of Delta, PA; Mabel (Dennison) Berry, Carmichaels, PA; Dale and Linda (Hildreth) Benesh, Sewell, New Jersey; Eleanor Dennison, BelAir, Maryland; Rebecca (Hartzell) Stanley, Williamsport, Maryland; David and Grace Rogers, Bucyrus, Ohio; Virgil and Sandy Rogers and Rodney and Amber Lynn Thoman, Gallion, Ohio; Denver and Margaret (Dennison) Hill, Foster, WV; Karl C. Priest, South Charleston, WV; Ed Bleigh Jr. and Tracy and Zak McKisic, Weston, WV; Herb Bleigh, Weston, WV; Sandy (Bleigh) Bailey, Buckhannon, WV; Patricia (Dennison) Bleigh, Weston, WV; Rogers, Sue, Anne, and Jennie Cunningham, Sutton, WV; James Wayford Dennison, Flatwoods, WV; John E. Dennison, Jane Lew, WV; Johnna Ann and Eric Dennison, Jane Lew, WV; Hope (Dennison) and Ron Watson, Jane Lew, WV; Josh Brown, Jane Lew, WV; Pauline (Harper) Thompson,

Tucson, Arizona; Hugh and Karen Harper, Tucson, Arizona; Pearl C. Harper, Tucson, Arizona; Frank B. and Tippy Dennison, Stanley, New Mexico; Mildred Dennison, Stanley, New Mexico; Bill and Birdie (Dennison) Harkleroad, Pearland, Texas; James and Perla (Dennison) Morton, Cedaredge, CO; Bob and Sylvia (Dennison) Burns, Greeneville, IN, Clifford Calvin and Jeanette Austin Dennison, Cleveland, TN; Carolyn (Wallace) and David Wardell, Soldotna, Alaska; Bill, Wendy (Wallace), Scott W, Michael W., Christopher J., Jennifer A., and Kimberly D. Wilson, Greenfield, Indiana; Beverly Wallace, Eugene Oregon; and Arden and Mary Rogers, Pineville, LA



Dennison Reunion, 27 Aug 1994. Stonewall Jackson Lake. L-R: Mike Kallenbach, Faith McCutcheon, Pauline (Dennison) McCutcheon, John Curry Dennison, Pauline (Harper) Thompson.

THANK YOU FROM BILL MARSH

100 Cynthia St
Rayne, La 70578

October 11 1994

Mr. Charles Gilchrist, President
Hackers Creek Pioneer Descendant
H.C. 64 Box 38
Alum Bridge, WV 26321

Dear Charles:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you, Joy, and HCPD for the Pioneer Award presented to me September 16, 1994. I deeply appreciate this recognition for my work on publishing the 1880 Census of West Virginia volumes. I still haven't recovered from the surprise, and am still baffled by how well the secret was kept from me prior to the presentation.

Last week I sent a letter to Charles Stalnaker, President of the United National Bank in Weston thanking him and the bank for supporting the award. Copies of this correspondence, as well as copy of the award and picture are enclosed. I have also enclosed pictures of my volumes and Index for your use.

Thanks again.

Sincerely

s/William A. Marsh

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ADAM FLESHER

Based Upon Research Completed
As of February 1970

By Walter Farwell

EDITOR'S NOTE: Even given the fact that the following article is now nearly 25 years old, it remains one of the best articles ever written on the Flesher family history, as well as an excellent source on early Lewis County. (David Armstrong, asst. ed.)

BIRTH: Adam Flesher Indian Wars Pension Record S-18403, Virginia: Born 29 July 1764. Lewis County, West Virginia, Death Records say he was born in Hardy County, West Virginia.

Biographical material in the folder of Jacob Bush, Rev. War Pension, Folder W-24685, Virginia, shows that Jacob Bush was born in 1756 in Hampshire County, Virginia, and had moved to Monongalia County before the Revolutionary War. Of this man Adam Flesher in his supporting affidavit says:

" . . . I knew the said Jacob Bush when he was a boy and to the time of his death. That I knew the time he entered into the service. That after he returned to the South Branch of the Potomac River and in the fall of the year 1782. . . "

This obviously covers Adam's life before 1782, and by reading other affidavits accompanying Jacob Bush's claim, we find that Margaret Bush, widow of Jacob Bush, says she was married in the county of Augusta in the fall of 1779 and that they lived some fifty or sixty miles from the county seat. Mrs. Adam Bush says that Jacob Bush married Margaret Snar in what is now Pendleton County. George Butcher states that his father went with Jacob Bush to be married, having left from Butcher's house on the South Branch. The pension folder of Mary Anna (Flesher) Sleeth shows that Adam's sister had also been acquainted with this Butcher family before the removal of the Flesher family to the upper Monongahela River Valley in 1776. James Bennett says that Jacob and Margaret Bush were married in Hardy County. Because of these conflicting beliefs as to which county the locality eventually fell into when Hardy and Pendleton Counties were set off, it is best to say that Adam Flesher's parents lived on the South Branch of the Potomac near the Hardy-Pendleton County line before the family went to present Lewis County to establish a claim at the mouth of Stone Cole Creek.

Throughout his teen-age years Adam Flesher lived in fort because of the Indian raids so frequently made in that section of the Upper Monongahela Valley in Lewis County. His sister Mary Anna married John Sleeth 'in fort' in 1778 and

from his own declaration made at the request of the pension bureau concerning his Revolutionary War service one reads:

.....In October 1781 went to Buckhannons Fort now Lewis County with father and his family he having made a settlement where Weston now stands and subsequently got a right to 400 acres. After getting to Buckhannons Fort to October in the fall of 1781 I was a scout after the Indians for the first time for five days. Returned to the fort and remained with my father and family until the succeeding spring. There were no disturbances by the Indians during the winter. In February late the Indians came within two miles of the Fort and killed John Finch the alarm was given. The men of the Fort including myself went out found the body and buried it. I was engaged in this matter two days. Tuesday following the Indians killed Lieutenant White in sight of the Fort. I aided in bringing in the body and in interring it. I was two days in this service. At this time the Fort broke up the people at that Fort went to Richard Fort on the West Fork. I aided in guarding them from the first to the latter Fort. and was in that service four days -- this was in the latter end of March 1782. I continued with my Father and his family at Richard Fort from this time until March 1784 -- when my Fathers family including myself went to Weston his old settlement.

From March 1782 to March 1783 and up to March 1784 I was engaged the summer and fall in cultivating corn etc. Whilst some men were working others were watching. I worked and watched alternately as others did. I was also out several times scouting and ranging in the woods. I can't now recollect how often I was out in this way. I was out five or six days at a time. In all together I think pretty nearly a month. Pringle commanded at Buckhannon Fort. I don't know rightly who commanded at Richards Fort. This is all the service I did during the Revolutionary War engaged in character of a spy. nor have I to my knowledge claimed for such service.

I wanted to mention two weeks service December 1782. Twenty five men including myself under Captain George Jackson went from Richards Fort to Buckhannon Fort in pursuit of Indians. R.H. Lowther took the original draft of may declaration . Jonathan Wamsley put in form. the declaration now shown me is the same which Wamsley had for me.

In 1788, aged 24 years, Adam Flesher acted as a witness for the marriage bond of his sister Elizabeth and Francis Ligget.

In 15 February 1790 Adam Flesher was deeded by his father 232 acres on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, the land lying on the west side of

the river. This was the west part of a 400 acre tract which had been surveyed 12 October 1786 for Henry Flesher as the assignee of Alexander Maxwell. Maxwell had been given a certificate to it in right of settlement. Harrison County Survey Record Book 3, page 36, says the 400 acres adjoined lands of Isaac Statts on the west side; included Maxwell's Run. (The east 168 acres deeded by Henry Flesher and wife to their son Andrew in 1796 included this run.) At present day, the 232 acre tract of Adam's lies about one mile north of the north edge of Weston, or just north across the river from Deanville.

Returning to Adam's war service folder in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., we find from an 1851 statement that

.....Adam Flesher, aged eighty six years, a resident of Lewis County in the State of Virginia, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Adam Flesher, who was a ranger, or Indian spy, under command of lieutenant John P. Duvall, in the war with the North Western tribes of Indians; that he enlisted at the county of Harrison in the State of Virginia, on or about the first day of March A.D. 1791, for the term of about eight months. and continued in actual service from that time until about the middle of August, of that year when he was relieved until about the last of September, in the same year, when he resumed his duty, and continued in actual service until the first of November in the same year, when he was honorably discharged at the said county of Harrison, having actually served for a term of not less than 5 1/2 months in the character aforesaid.....

It is interesting to note that Adam, 61 years later, recalls resuming service during the month of October 1791. It was on October 4, 1791, that his sister Elizabeth (Flesher) Ligget's brother-in-law George Ligget was murdered (?) by a small group of Shawnee Indians headed by the famous Tecumseh. George Ligget who lived on McKinneys Run near Jane Lew in Lewis County, was employed a drover in company with Nicholas Carpenter, Jesse Hughes, and had been on their way to Fort Harmar at the mouth of the Muskingum River in Ohio when attacked at twilight. George Ligget was never found, Carpenter was tomahawked, and only Jesse Hughes escaped to return to Jane Lew.

Continuing with Adam's deposition:

He further states that he is the identical Adam Flesher, who was a corporal under command of Capt. William Lowther in the said Indian War, that he enlisted at the said county of Harrison, on or about the first day of March A.D. 1792, for the term of about eight months, that he was stationed at Flesher's upper station in the said county of Harrison, (the present site of Weston, in the county of Lewis,) had 8 men placed under his

command that he continued in actual service at said Station and in ranging the frontier country in order to discover or repel any hostile Indians in any of their incursions into the settlements from the first day of March A.D. 1792, until the first day of November, 1792, when he was again honourably discharged at the said county of Harrison

During this time on February 21, 1792, he married Elizabeth Staats, who was born October 12, 1776, in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia, a daughter of Joseph and E. Staats. A noted Methodist circuit rider, Reverend Joseph Cheuvront, performed the ceremony. When his wife applied for bounty land on the basis of service during these Wayne Wars (Indian Wars) she gave his field of operation as a ranger or Indian Spy, as the country bordering on the Ohio River in northwestern Virginia. She also says that when Adam commanded at Fleshers Upper Station at the present site of the town of Weston, Lewis County, West Virginia, he had in his command Peter, Samuel and Lewis Bonnett; Jacob Starcher; Thomas Shaw; Joseph Glanfield; and Peter McKinsey.

The 1911 History of Ritchie County, West Virginia, page 528, speaks of Adam and Elizabeth's first home, but because of interesting recollections mentioned just before, the quotation given here begins one paragraph before:

.....a band of Indians crossed the Ohio river, at Parkersburg, and following a trail to Weston, fell upon the rest of the family at sundown and wiped them all out of existence, save the mother who escaped to the fort at Jane Lew, and one son, Adam, who fled to the mountains by way of Court House run.

ADAM FLESHER, Snr., the one son of the family that escaped the scalping knife of the savages, was married to Miss Mary Stots, of Clarksburg, and settled near two miles below Weston, where he reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom reached the years of maturity and married..... He was a soldier of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and was at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. He was also a soldier of the war of 1812.

He was born at Weston in 1754, and died near there in 1856 at the age of ninety-six years, despite his many hardships.

Family tradition may not be accurate in the details, but the biographical reminiscences have colour!

In March 1797, Adam Flesher was granted power of attorney by William H. Hannaman and his wife, Mary, of Kanawha County, Virginia, undoubtedly because William and Mary had decided by then to live in what is now Jackson County and found it inconvenient to clear up pending business affairs from that distance. Acting as their attorney, Adam, in August of the same year, sold 100 acres on Stone Coal Creek to Charles Parsons, another brother-in-law. This

land was part of 400 acres patented to Christopher Hannaman, father of William; Christopher Hannaman had been granted the survey in 1786 as an assignee of John Schoolcraft, who had held a right to the 400 acres by virtue of a certificate in right of his settlement made there in 1775.

Harrison County Survey Record Book 4, page 224, records a survey of land for Adam Flesher on Polk Creek on 23 October 1798. However, at this date of research it is not known what happened to this land, but there is a possibility that it also fell to Elijah Flesher--thought to be Adam's son--and wasn't properly disposed of until the 1885 June term of circuit court in Harrison County, in which Elijah Flesher's heirs were defendants. (A definite answer can be given when proper records can be searched.)

When Adam was 46 years old, the 1810 Federal Census of Harrison County, Virginia, gives his enumeration as follows:

Adam Flesher:	3m 0 - 10	3 f 0 - 10
	3m 10 - 16	1 f 10 - 16
	1m 16 - 26	1 f 26 - 45
	1m over 45	

Before constructing a general outline of his family, the 1820 and 1830 Federal Census of Lewis County -- which had been set off from Harrison in 1817 -- should be studied and they are given hereafter in order:

1820 Adam Flesher	3 m 0-10	2 f 0-10
	1 m 10-16	2 f 10-16
	1 m 16-18	1 f 16-26
	1 m 16-26	1 f 26-45
	1 m over 45	

1830 Adam Flesher	1 m 15-20	2 f 10-15
	1 m 20-30	1 f 20-30
	1 m 60-70	1 f 50-60

After studying the above census enumerations for 1810, 1820, and 1830, the following data appear:

(1) Adam and Elizabeth's family consisted of 10 boys and 6 girls. These sixteen children were born over a span of approximately 28 years, and if all were single births, they averaged a birth every 21 months. The oldest was a boy born by 1794 and the two youngest were girls, born when their mother was between 39 and 44 years old, from 1815 to 1820.

(2) By 1820, four sons and one daughter had left home.

(3) Between 1820 and 1830, four more sons and 2 more daughters left home, with 2 sons and three daughters remaining.

In 1830, 2 sons and three daughters were still "at home". Between 1830 and 1840, both a son and a daughter who would have been 30 to 40 years old in 1840 had also left home. The 1850 census shows the last three children: Noah born 1814, Elizabeth born 1816, and Rheuhanna born 1818.

Research so far completed has disclosed the following to be the family of Adam and Elizabeth Flesher:

I. BY 1820, FOUR SONS AND ONE DAUGHTER HAD LEFT HOME.

1) Page 521 of the 1927 History of Roane County, West Virginia, says that George Adam Flesher who married Sallie Connolly was a son. His dates were given as 1798-1878 in this history, but all of George Adam's census records disagree with this birth date, placing it in 1793. It is also seen in the 1810 census of Adam's family that one son was born by 1794. Harrison County Marriage Bond Book 2, page 467, shows a bond for George Flesher and Sally Connolly dated January 4, 1816.

2) Lewis County Deed Book E, page 84, dated December 26, 1831, identifies Henry Flesher (and wife Mary) of Tyler County as a son. Census records show him to have been born as early as 1794. Harrison County Marriage Book 2, page 57, shows he married Mary Allen on February 24, 1817.

3) Harrison County marriage bonds show Rebecca Flesher marrying Arthur McCord. Bond was dated August 22, 1815; Adam Flesher was bondsman.

4) Noah Flesher in a sworn statement dated 17 December 1887, says he was an uncle of Adam Flesher, born January 7, 1820. This Adam Flesher's father was Joseph Flesher, born October 8, 1797, who married (1) Rosanna Hall on August 4, 1818.

5) The 1820 Census shows Elijah Flesher, aged 16-26 years old living alone. Census records show him to have been born as early as 1799.

On the basis of the foregoing research in "I" above, one can say that the six children in the 1820 census shown to be above ten years old, are the same six children shown to be 0 to 10 years old in the 1810 census. A researcher, then should look for six children as follows:

- (6) Male, born 1800-1804
- (7) Female, born 1800-1804
- (8) Male, born 1802-1804
- (9) Male, born 1804-1810
- (10) Female, born 1804-1810
- (11) Female, born 1804-1810

Of these, a son and a daughter were still at home by 1830.

II. BETWEEN 1820 AND 1830 , FOUR MORE SONS AND TWO MORE DAUGHTERS LEFT HOME, WITH TWO SONS AND THREE DAUGHTERS REMAINING.

6) Male, born 1800-1804. This is thought to be John Flesher born circa 1802, and who was issued a marriage license to wed Elizabeth Edmonds in Lewis County on December 5, 1825. It is known that the only other Flesher family still living in Lewis County in 1825 was Peter Flesher's, and his son John is identified as another man.

7)

8) Two of these daughters had left home by census time in 1830.

9)

Lewis County marriage records show the following marriages of Flesher girls in the 1820's:

a. *Sarah Flesher md. Abraham Smith in 1822. (Known to be a daughter of Peter.)*

b. *Barbara Flesher md. Jacob Butcher in 1823. (Known to be a daughter of Peter.)*

c. *Margaret Flesher md. Salathiel Goff in 1824.*

d. *Mahala Flesher md. Jesse Allen in 1825.*

e. *Delila Flesher md. Nathaniel Horner in 1826. (Known to be a daughter of Peter.)*

Because of lack of evidence otherwise, Margaret (Flesher) Goff and Mahala (Flesher) Allen are thought to be the two daughters of Adam's who had left home by 1830. Research on them is incomplete.

10) Page 520 of Bishop's 1927 History of Roane County, West Virginia, identifies Dempsey Flesher as a son of Adam. Since his child was born in 1835, he was undoubtedly the one who was still home in 1830.

11) Adam Flesher, Jr., was born March 19, 1807. He accompanied Joseph Flesher, born October 8, 1797, to Warren County, Ohio, and later on to Jay County, Indiana, and because of this circumstantial evidence is thought to be Adam and Elizabeth Flesher's son.

III. OF THE FIVE CHILDREN SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN BORN BETWEEN 1810 AND 1820, ONLY TWO SONS HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED.

12) Page 529 of the 1911 History of Ritchie County, West Virginia, identifies Isaac S. Flesher, born September 9, 1811, as a son.

13) Male, born 1810-1815: No information

- 14) Noah Flesher, born circa 1816.
- 16) Rheuhana Flesher, born circa 1818.

Of the family of sixteen children, fourteen have been shown or are known to have married and raised a family of their own. One is reminded that on page 529 of the 1911 History of Ritchie County, West Virginia, Adam Flesher born 1844, son of Isaac and grandson of Adam of Elizabeth (Staats) Flesher, has a statement claiming his grandparents lived two miles below Weston "where they reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom reached the years of maturity and married". To complete verification of this record, research effort needs to identify the following three marriages in Lewis County:

- 1) Ruth Flesher md. Adison Neff on Sept. 2, 1830
- 2) Henry Flesher md. Sarah Turner on Apr. 10, 1834
- 3) Mary Flesher md. Joseph Walker on Feb. 12, 1834.

Editor's Note: Since the above was written, evidence has come to light to show that Ruth (Flesher) Neff was a daughter of William Flesher brother of Adam, and that the Henry who married Sarah Turner was a son of Peter Flesher, brother of Adam.

On June 7, 1832, a pension act was passed for Revolutionary War veterans.

At the end of Adam Flesher's narration of his Revolutionary War service requested by the Secretary of War (quoted above) is found the following note by G. Washington Singleton, United States Attorney for the western division of Virginia, dated 1834:

"First this man refused to give a statement I there upon collected evidence to answer all purposes -- after which he called upon me and begged that I would take his own statement. I did so -- it is so conclusive that I deem it unnecessary to report the evidence -- he has been seen, and Wamsley indicted -- the Grand Jury refused to indict Flesher".

The original declaration taken by R.H. Lowther and sent in by Jonathan Wamsley that is mentioned in the body of the declaration was not found in Adam's pension folder; nor was any other further explanatory data. However in Reports of Committees, Volume II, 1839-1840, House of Representatives, 26th Congress, 1st Session, is Report Number 392, dated April 4, 1840, which reads:

"The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of John McWhorter and others, in behalf of Adam Flesher, report:

That the petition alleges that a judgment has been obtained by the United States against Adam Flesher, in the district

court for the western district of Virginia, for money falsely and fraudulently drawn from the Treasury under pretense of a claim for a pension under the act of Congress of June 7, 1832: that the false and fraudulent devices by which the money was obtained , were used by Jonathan Warnsley and Robert G. Louthier was not , who were the agents of Flesher, but that Flesher himself aware of their corrupt practices. There is no proof before the committee that these allegations are true; it is therefore unnecessary to express any opinion in regard to them. The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of this subject, and report a resolution accordingly.

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John McWhorter and others, on behalf of Adam Flesher."

Also, in the pension folder of Capt. William Powers, S-18164, Virginia, is found a letter from John H. Hays dated April 11th, 1840, from McWhorters Mills, Virginia, to the pension department:

"Sir I write for information there is one Wm Powers in Lewis County That draws a pention as a soldier of Revolutionary War. and I have Been Informed that he never was only on But vary few Indian Scouts, and there was the Messrs Bonnetts, Adam Flesher -- Hezekiah Hess and several others that rendered like servess that was drawing pentions. they was stoped and suided and had to pay the amt Back that they drawd.. If one draws Why not all....

Although the suspension obviously was not a popular decision in Lewis County, there seem to be two reasons why the service Adam rendered during the Revolutionary War did not entitle him to a pension under the act of June 7, 1832. First, the act did not provide for any who did not serve at least six months, and secondly, his folder doesn't contain any evidence proving he was called out by the authority of the state or federal government.

A study of the 232 acres deed to Adam by his father Henry Flesher on February 15, 1790, is very rewarding because of the disclosures it gives on Adam's life. First, it seems to have been his home all of his married life. Second, four sons -- Noah, Isaac S., Henry and Elijah-- can be found through these records. Third, it's proximity to the Butcher Cemetery explains Adams's burial there.

This 232 acre tract was the west part of a 400 acre survey granted to Henry Flesher, Snr., as an assignee of Alexander Maxwell. It was on the west side of the West Fork of the Monongahela River about one and one-half miles below (north of) Weston, West Virginia. Because of the bend in the river toward the east at this place, it would lay just north across the river from the community

of Deanville, and east of the Butcher Cemetery. Paulser Butcher's will dated 19 July 1829 mentions he "now lives" on land adjoining Adam Flesher. A study of Lewis County deed (D-145, 5 June 1827; F-529, 24 December 1836; F-572, 24 December 1836; G-1-129, 12 December 1837; M-387, 16 December 1846; E-84, 26 December 1831;) shows that Adam had given part of this tract to Elijah Flesher to live on. Although there is no deed to Elijah in the books, this is noted however in 1846 when Adam is the grantor in deeds to Noah Flesher. When Henry Flesher, Jr., of Tyler County, West Virginia, in 1831 sold back his tract which lay within the original boundary of the 232 acres, the deed states that Henry is a son of Adam. Likewise it is known that the Isaac S. Flesher who received portions of the original tract in 1836 was a son. Only Elijah Flesher is unidentified in the records, but because Adam's way of helping known sons to "get started" seems to be identical to his relationship with Elijah, there is little doubt that Elijah is also Adam's son.

The only reference found which speaks directly of Adam and Elizabeth (Staats) Flesher's home is in the 1911 History of Ritchie County which says he settled two miles below Weston. Although he bought lot number 3 on the main street in Weston when it was first laid out, he sold it to Daniel Stringer in 1821, and there is no indication that he ever lived on it. Lewis County Deed Book G-1, page 129, and dated December 12, 1837, says Adam lived on part of 232 acres at that time; and, in fact, there is nothing to indicate that he ever had any other tract of land for a home-place. When Adam made application for bounty land on the basis of his service in the Indian Wars, he declared "In January 1804, he had the misfortune to get his dwelling house consume by fire, and all his goods and papers, so that he has no discharge or documentary evidence to present. . .," but there is no mention of where this home is.

Lewis County Deed Book M, page 387, dated December 16, 1846, shows Adam and Elizabeth Flesher deeding 179 1/2 acres to Noah Flesher for \$798 and cloathing and boarding for life and in further consideration of love and natural effection.' The boundary of these 179 1/2 acres was identical with the boundary of the deed from Henry Flesher Snr. to his son Adam except for 32 1/2 acres belonging to Elijah Flesher. The balance of the 232 acres - 20 acres - had been deeded to Noah Flesher in 1836. These two deeds of December 24, 1836, and of December 16, 1846, help to explain the 1840 and the 1850 Lewis County federal census enumerations of Adam's family, here given

1840	Adam Flesher	1 m	0-5	1 f	15-20
		1 m	10-15	1 f	20-30
		1 m	20-30	1 f	60-70
		1 m	70-80		
1850	Noah Flesher	36	farmer		Virginia
	Adam	86			Virginia
	Elizabeth	73			Virginia
	Elizabeth	34			Virginia

Rheuhanna	32	Virginia
Van	12	Virginia
Amanda	10	Virginia

It is conjectured that Noah married circa 1836, became the father of Van Flesher in 1838, and when in 1840 his second child was being "expected," he moved back with parents. His wife must have died between 1840 and 1850. And since neither of Adam's youngest daughters would have been 15-20 years old in 1840, that female must have been Noah's wife. Of course, two questions remain unanswered: (1) Who was the 10-15 year old boy; and (2) Which of the two daughters wasn't at home in 1840?

The 1846 deed is reflected in the 1050 census inasmuch as Adam and his wife are living with Noah. It was also Noah who reported his father's death on November 4, 1854, and at that time said Adam had been born in Hardy County. This statement carries much weight because of the obvious close relationship which exists 'between Adam and his son. Adam is buried in the Butcher Cemetery located just west of his lifelong home. The West Virginia State Historical Society has erected a state marker at this site which begins with the heading, "Graves of Heroes."

On March 3, 1855, an act was passed authorizing the issuance of warrants for land to veterans or to their widows who served in the Indian Wars, War of 1812, for as little as 14 days service. On June 9, 1856, Adam's widow applied for a bounty land warrant and received warrant number 47338 for 160 acres of land based on Adam's service in what she called the Wayne War. The Socio-Economic Branch of the National Archives in Suitland, Maryland, is custodian of these records, and a search should be made to find out what disposition was made of this warrant. Elizabeth Flesher reaffirmed that her husband had made application for a warrant on March 4, 1851, for bounty land authorized by the Act of September 2, 1850. It had been in this application that Adam had set forth his services in the Indian Wars, as quoted above. However a search failed to find what action was taken on Adam's application.

Lewis County death records show that Elizabeth (Staats) Flesher died May 22, 1869, at the age of 92 years 8 months zero days.

BRIDGE RUN NEWS

Continued from page 28

I don't know who the author of this newsletter was. Aunt Lucie Queen did the Bridge Run News for years, but I sort of believe this was before she did it. There is other news mixed up with this but I just copied what pertained to the Church. My mother, dad and Cliff must have gone for a Church Letter, for I know there wasn't anyone more upset about how this business was translated than Effie(?) and Oscar Queen. I remember being present, but I was just 10 at the time.

- Ireta Randolph Oct. 18, 1989

HAYS-JACKSON LETTER

West Virginia, Friday, March 31, 1939

Jane Lew, Va
March 17, 1850

My dear cousin:

I have received your interesting letter dated February 7th. You will no doubt be interested in hearing that we received a letter from brother Edward the last of February. It was six weeks from the time it was written until it reached us from California. He mentioned to us that Uncle Cummins died the 4th of December (1849) with typhoid fever, after an illness of 27 or 28 days. John Gibson died the 12th of September and Jonathan Ireland the 16th of November. Othello Hays died in November, of cholera. Shelton Furr also in November of cholera. Truly a category showing that time is but a fleeting messenger and life a vapor.

Edward mentioned to us that the Indians had robbed him of better than \$3000 worth of property, and though discomfited here his endeavors since have been crowned with success, and everything is prospering with him. He has sent Nancy between 8 and 9 hundred dollars worth of gold dust. If you have a desire to write to Edward, direct your letter to Sacramento City, Uncle Cummins landed property is said to be worth 25 to 30 thousand dollars. He died without a will and it has caused great excitement among his relatives.

Your sister is well and wishes to know why you do not write to her. She is anxious to hear from you. You wish to know if Aunt Caroline Norris received the money. Yes, it was handed to her by your sister.

You mention "Easter is near." Oh, how the heart yearns for its former childish reminiscences. It struck me in reading it that you would expect me to hide for you ten or twelve dozen eggs. These I will promise to keep for you if you will drop in on our family circle at that favored season. Mother says that if the carriage would not be an objection she could furnish you a bushel of eggs and any fowls you might wish. These we have in abundance for you well know she will not be without the luxuries that can be procured in this country.

You mention in your letter that the weather with you was like the Virginia month of May. You will perhaps be astounded when I tell you that a part of January and February was quite as warm with us, we have kept the windows and doors open the two months nearly through, and the trees are budding and all nature putting on green to welcome the vernal season.

Mother, Nancy, and myself have unusually good health. I often think of our humble abode, as many would call it, and with the luxuries of western Virginia I would not envy kings. Mother and Nancy join with me in the warmest compliments to you and wishing you Heaven's blessings in every particular, and in the language of the poet, "I must bid you farewell, a word that must be." Believe me,

Your sincere cousin,
Mary J. Hays

Mr. T.J. (Stonewall) Jackson
Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor

Notes: Uncle Cummins (Cummins Jackson), John Gibson, Jonathan Ireland, Othello Hays and Shelton Furr were five, that were under the sod before the first of January 1850, out of the Jackson company of fifteen men that left Lewis County and vicinity, the first of April 1848, bound for the gold fields of California. The Jackson company, so called leader, Cummins Jackson, and the fact that most all of the company consisted (words missing).

The entire company was composed of Cummins E. Jackson, Calvin J. Brown, Sylvanus White, and George E White, of Lewis county; James T. Jackson (at that time) of Parkersburg; Jonathan Ireland and John Gibson, of Upshur county; White Vineyard and Griffin Vineyard from Randolph county; Shelton Furr, Samuel Covert, Othello Hays, William Queen and Morgan Queen, from Gilmer county.

UPSHUR CO, WV, OBITS & NEWS ITEMS FOR SALE

A limited number of copies of Upshur County, West Virginia, Obituaries and News Items 1872-1900, are available for purchase from the compiler, Lemoyne W. Wolfe, 28 Hickory Flat Road, Buckhannon, WV 26201. The 136-page book is indexed.

MATHA'S DONE IT AGAIN!!

My grandpa used to say, "Put a bit in her mouth and watch her go!" The same could be said, in a different context, about Matha Byrd, one of HCPD's hardest working members. Matha's compiled not just one more book, but two more, this last quarter; and, with luck, she will have Cemetery Book IX (Forest Lawn) ready in a month or so. Her two newest compilations are Obituaries, Births and Marriages from the Weston Independent 1944 - 1945 and Obituaries, Birth and Marriages from the Weston Independent 1948-1949. Both have been published by The Hacker's Creek Press and may be purchased at the library or by using the form in the back of this issue. They are \$10, plus shipping, each.

BRIDGE RUN NEWS

From Buckhannon Delta July 17, 1913

There is much excitement in our neighborhood and at Lorentz about a certain paper that has grown out of moving the Lorentz Church. The paper reads as follows:

"June 24, 1913. We, the undersigned, have heretofore united with the class of Mount Olivet M.P. Church, known as the Lorentz Church, desiring to have no further connection with said class, hereby request and demand you, Mr. George Bauserman, class leader, to remove our names from the class book of the above class.

Signed: Kent Reger, Willie Reger, Mason Allman, Alpha Allman, Iva Queen, Everett Queen, Mintie Queen Eckess, Virgil Allman, Mollie Morgan, Roscoe Allman, Iza Clark Lorentz, Eliza Aboott Lorentz, Emma Allman, Issac Allman, Orval Allman, Isabelle L. Romine Rohrbaugh, Ersal Morrissette Boram, Lora Queen Satterfield, D.H. Bonnett, Dara B. Bonnett."

"I hereby acknowledge having received the above list of twenty names to be removed from the class book of the Lorentz Church. This 28th day of June, 1913.

G.W. Bauserman."

"We learn these people do not want a letter from the church signed by Rev. T. L. Jackson, while a number of other members expect to leave the church by letter.

"The new M.P. Church at Lorentz will be dedicated next Sunday. Special preparations are being made that first class music may be rendered. Everybody is invited.

"One of the members of the Lorentz Church, in discussing the site of the new church, said: Yes, it is a nice place. So are we taught that Heaven is a nice place - - - but we can't get there by cheating and lying.

"Plans are now being discussed for erecting a new M.E. Church on the ground formerly occupied by the old M.P. Church.

"1. Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep of my pasture, saith the Lord.

"2. Therefore thus saith the Lord God of Israel against the pastors that feed my people: Ye have scattered my flock, and driven them away, and have not visited them: behold, I will visit upon you the evil of your doings, saith the Lord." Jeremiah XXIII.

Continued on page 25.

FIRST SUPERIOR COURT HELD HERE IN WESTON

As published in the Weston Independent, 23 Mar 1949

Editor's Note: This story is especially important since the first volume of court minutes is missing for the Clerk of Courts office. This important volume is known to have been in the courthouse as late as 1985. Although a thorough search of the record room and the vault downstairs has been made on more than one occasion, the book has not been found. Someone apparently had "sticky" fingers.

The first term of "a Superior Court" similar to the present circuit court of which there is any official record for Lewis County convened on April 20, 1817. The records in the office of Circuit Clerk Ernest B. Smith reveal that Honorable Daniel Smith, "one of the judges of the general court, appointed by law, to hold a superior court of law in the eleventh judicial circuit of this commonwealth. The opening paragraph of the record reads: "At a Superior Court of Law, held for the County of Lewis on Monday the 20th Day of April in the year 1817, and 41st year of our Independence."

The first matter of business was the appointment of Robert W. Collins as "clerk of this court." A substantial bond \$10,000 was required of him and John Haymond, William Sims, D. Stringer, Rich Hall, Elijah Newlin and William Powers signed the bond.

John B. Jackson, Esq., was appointed prosecutor for this commonwealth." At the first term three gentlemen were granted leave to practice "in this court," John B. Jackson, Edwin S. Duncan and Oliver Phelps.

A grand jury was empaneled with William Hacker, foreman, William Simms, William Bennett, James Allen, Daniel Harpold, Alexander West, Samuel Bonnett, John Bailey, Thomas Batton, David Smith, John Starcher, John Life, Jacob Bonnett, Mark Smith, George Fisher, Adam Flesher, Palser Butcher, Jacob Bush and Robert Simpson. This grand jury returned 17 indictments all for assault and battery. The Court ordered that process on the charges be issued returnable at the next term of court. Three were from Harrison county and process by the sheriff of that county was directed.

For services at the term, Clerk Collins was allowed \$15; John G. Jackson \$50; and Philip Reager, sheriff of this county, \$10.

The next session convened on September 22nd with the same judge present. Three more attorneys were admitted to practice before the court, James Pindall, James McCally and Lewis Maxwell. Another grand jury convened and returned two true bills, for assault and battery.

It was noted that Joseph McCoy and Jacob Lorentz, summoned to attend court as grand jurors had failed to appear. Judge Daniel Smith directed that they "severally make their fine with his Excellency James P. Preston, Esquire, Governor or Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth and his successors" by paying fines of \$8 each unless they show sufficient cause at the next term of court. This they did and the fines were forgiven.

On the indictments for previous term, the sheriff reported that he was unable to locate a number of those charged. These were continued to next term. Some were continued. The first jury trial of record the assault charge against Levi Nutter found him not guilty. The jury included Isaac Collins, William Hacker, Tobias Miller, Daniel Stout, Elias Miller, Thomas Cunningham, Stephen Jackson, John Peterson, Abner Abbot, William Peterson, Michael Stump and Isaac Hagle. In the other trials at the term some new names appear as jurors, Mark Smith, John Butcher, Jacob Romine, Michael Fisher, Alex Sleeth, Jonathan Hacker, Reuben Rennells, Philip Cox, Adam Alkire, George Fisher, Robert Brown, Robert Simpson and George Bush.

The first verdict of guilty for assault and battery brought a fine of \$1. The first civil action recorded is that of John McWhorter assignee of William Hacker against William Howell, plaintiff to recover \$100 with interest from December 25, 1816.

Travers Walker was directed to appear at the next term to answer a charge of assaulting William Hacker, a Justice of the peace and resisting him in the discharge of his duties.

Ejectment orders with odd names as defendants appear often in the records. When continued, generally some bona fide defendant appeared to answer at a later term.

Here's an interesting item on the second day; John West against John Burnside, upon an appeal from the judgment of the County Court of Lewis County, granting permission to appellee to build a dam across the West Fork River. The action of the county court was reversed with the appellant to recover costs. However the decision was not to prejudice any further application for the establishment of a dam.

For the two day session, Collins Clerk \$15; Jackson \$50; and Philip Reager, High Sheriff \$10.

The next term convened the following April 20th, 1818. Five indictments were returned, all for assault and battery. One defendant was found guilty of the charge, indicted at a former term, fined twenty-five cents. Another was fined six and a fourth cents when a jury found him guilty. A witness summoned in an assault action failed to appear. A fine of \$16 for non-attendance was assessed unless he show sufficient cause. The man charged with assault was found not guilty. Fees were the same for the officials but a new one appears, James M. Camp, jailer who was awarded \$15 for his services.

However an office judgment confirmed "by the rise of this court" is found as follows; Jonathan Wamsley assignee for plaintiff against James M. Camp for debt, plaintiff to recover \$167 with interest from December 17, 1815 with credits of \$30 on April 13, 1816, and \$30 on July 7, 1816.

The Grand Jury returned one assault indictment on September 21st for the fall term. However a grand juror, Moses West, failed to appear and was fined \$8.

When court convened on April 5, 1819 a new judge was on the bench, Lewis Summers who had been appointed to hold court in the 15th district. He filed his appointment by Governor James P. Preston and a certificate wherein he relinquished and renounced any allegiance claimed by prince or other state. His grand jury returned five indictments in two sittings, all for assault and battery. Unless there were two men by the same name, jailer James Camp stood trial for an indictment for assault and was found not guilty.

However Judge Summers held Elias Cain and Charles D. Arnold under bonds of \$100 each for appearance next term on contempt to show cause why they should not be charged. These two men had on information of two witnesses "as well a from its (the court's) own view" had run a horse race on publick street in the Town of Fleshersville in front of and near to the house in which the court is holding its session and while the court was in session to its great annoyance and disturbance."

They furnished personal bond, Elias Cain, James McCally, and George I. Davisson for one and Charles D. Arnold, George I. Davisson and Lemuel Davisson for the other. Both were fined \$1 each at the next term.

A new crime appeared among the indictments, rape. One grand juror reported "in a state of intoxication," was discharged from the jury and fined \$5. The man so charged was tried, found guilty and sentenced to 15 years in the state penitentiary, one fourth of which time was to be in solitary confinement.

However while the jury was being empaneled, Thomas Hacker in open court handed deputy sheriff Henry Camden a paper purporting to be names of those who should be placed on the jury, thereby endeavoring to influence who should serve. The paper was received by the deputy but not announced in court. Hacker was held under bond until on Tuesday, September 20th when the court directed his discharge from recognizance.

At some later date, these old records will be explored further. For at the September term, 1820 we find for the first time a presentment charging one man with stabbing with intent to kill and (?) two road surveyors.

JOHN HARDMAN WAS GUNSMITH

John Hardman (1777-1864), son of Peter and Charlotte Hardman, was the only West Virginia gunsmith listed in the 1820 Census of Industry outside the eastern panhandle, according to Gunsmiths of West Virginia by James B. Whisker. John employed two men and they had made guns valued at \$836 over the previous twelve months. He had \$300 invested in his gun barrel boring mill.

FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ROADS ONCE A CRIME

As Published in the Weston Independent 6 Apr 1949

The early records of "A Superior Court of Law" for Lewis County reveal that it was once a crime not to maintain county roads in a satisfactory manner. Road

caretakers were then designated as "surveyor of the Road." The Court record for May 2, 1821 reveals that indictments were returned against five of these surveyors.

True bills were brought by the grand jury against George Fisher, John Waggoner, Henry Flesher, and John Sleeth, all for "failing to keep the road in repair." At the next term of court these gentlemen entered pleas of not guilty to the charges.

When the next term came up, some renewed bonds until later term; Surveyor George Fisher stood trial and was found not guilty. John Waggoner and Henry Flesher surveyors so charged, secured orders directing that the clerks of Lewis

and Harrison county be present at the next term to exhibit original orders establishing the roads in question.

At the May term, 1822, a number who had been summoned as witnesses for the commonwealth against these surveyors failed to appear. Orders were entered directing them to appear at the next term to show cause why attachment should not be awarded against each. These orders were rescinded at the next term when the witnesses appeared.

On October 1, 1822, Benjamin Riddle, standing trial for failure to keep his road in repair was found not guilty by a Jury of twelve "discreet" men. George Fisher and Henry Flesher both stood trial and were found not guilty.

Another crime appears in the records of 1821. Two men were indicted for horse racing. Pleas of not guilty were entered by the defendants. Both were found guilty by trial on May 1, 1822 and fined \$10 and costs each.

The sheriff failed to attend a session in October 1822. Neither was there a deputy present. An order was entered directing the sheriff to show cause why he should not be fined. Later the sheriff, William Powers, appeared and satisfied the court that the rule should be discharged. However the judge required that he pay the fees to the clerk.

An action in replevin on October 3, 1821. Elizabeth Gibson against John Gibson was recorded wherein the defendant moved the Court for an order against the plaintiff and William Powers, Sheriff of Lewis County, to compel them to restore to the defendant the possession of certain slaves named in the original writ and other papers in the action. The court directed that the slaves be returned upon the said defendant giving bond in the sum of \$5,000. However, he was required to have the slaves forthcoming at the final determination of the action. Gibson gave bond with W. Huffman, John Bailey, James Arnold and John Stringer as surety.

On Tuesday, April 30, 1822 it was ordered that the keeper of the public jail of this county be allowed 30 cent per diem for furnishing each prisoner admitted to his custody with sufficient and wholesome food, sufficient and cleanly bed coverings, and fire when necessary and proper.

On Tuesday, May 6, Judge L. Summers appointed Edwin S. Duncan, Lewis Maxwell and Jonathan Wamsley to inspect the public jail and report to the court on the findings on a number of items enumerated by the court. Among these "whether he had permitted the intemperate use of liquors at any time in his jail." The report was made forthwith and directed to be laid before the County Court "in order that means may be taken for the erection of a suitable Jail and public prison."

In September 1823, a presentment was brought against six men, all charged with "unlawful gaming." A charge appeared in 1823 against several for disturbing public worship, all pleading not guilty. Those charged with gaming

October 4, 1823, the Court directed payment of \$50 to James Wilson, attorney for the commonwealth for services rendered at the term; Peyton Byrn, sheriff, \$10; Thomas H. Bailey, public jailor, \$15; and John G. Stringer, clerk of the court, \$15.

On May, 1824 a young man was tried on a felony and found not guilty. However, the attorney for the Commonwealth asked that he be required to furnish bond in the sum of \$500 as a guaranty that he keep the peace and be of good behavior toward all citizens for two years. It was accordingly done and he furnished the bond.

Solomon B. Townsend, surveyor of the highway, was charged with failure to keep the highway in repair in the early 1820's. He continued the action from time to time. However on May 6, 1824 he stood trial and was found guilty and was fined \$10. Thus, it was costly not to keep the highways passable.

At this term of court, the court took up the report on the jail and found that he said jail "still fails to be maintained and kept in good repair." The attorney for the commonwealth secured an order naming a number of men as acting justices of the peace and directing them to appear and show cause why information should not be directed against them for failure to maintain the jail in good condition.

The court further found that the jailor had failed to whitewash the jail during the past year. An order was entered directing him to appear at the next term and show cause why any information should not be directed against him for failure to do so. The next day another order was entered against the sheriff alleging negligence in permitting a prisoner to escape.

May 7, 1824, William A. Harrison reported to the Court that Rhory who is detained in slavery by Daniel Harpold is not in his opinion entitled to her freedom. The Court "upon mature deliberation" ordered that the petition of said Rhody to sue for her freedom in this court be dismissed.

WHO WAS TRAVIS WALKER?

by Patti Hickman

UNKNOWN: Parents; birthplace; why he failed to pay Lewis Co taxes; where he was during the years 1840-1860; who he married; disposition of his last 10 acres of property; his burial site; names of two elder daughters and possibly other children.

KNOWN FACTS

1786	Born in VA
1809	One Travis Walker witnessed a deed between John McKay (Mackey) and his son in Frederick Co, VA
1810	Travis appears in Harrison Co, (W)V, Census with wife and two females under 10 years
1817-1847	Numerous arrests for assault & battery and insolvent debts, etc., in Lewis Co, (W)V, court records
1820	Lewis Co Census: Living with wife, 1 female over 45, 2 females 10-16, and 2 males under 10 years
1827	Survey for Travis Walker, Lewis Co "140 acres ... part of land office treasury warrant ... dated 22 Feb 1816 Buck Lick Run..." (Bk A; Bk 2/294)
1828	Simms Index to Land Grants (Bk 1, Pg 123) records same survey above
1830	Travis Walker living in Lewis Co with wife (30-40), 1 female (20-30), 2 males (10-15) & 2 females (5-10).
1831	Travis and others named in deed to Methodist Episcopal Church for purpose of erecting church building-he was a trustee. (Bk E/100)
1835	Travis & Elizabeth deed land to Presley McIntire, a neighbor (Bk F/213)
1835	Travis & Elizabeth deed land on Buck Lick Run to John Mitchel (Bk F/321)
1840	Travis living alone Lewis Co, (W)V, age 50-60
1850	Travis missing from census
1850	Lewis Co Entry Book 1847~-1882: Travis enters 10 acres on McKennie's Run, 10 Dec 1850
1860	Missing from census
1870	West Virginia Mortality Schedule: William Walker, (son) of Grant District, Harrison Co WV reports his father, Travis Walker, died there from kidney disorder in July 1869. No death record in court records.

Travis Walker was my third great-grandfather, father of William Walker (1812-1876) who married 1855 Harrison Co, (W)V, Eliza Jane Davisson, whose son Peter Joseph Walker married Elmira Ward in Harrison Co, WV; their son Russell Brooks Walker married Delia May Stevens and were parents of my mother, Alice Mae Walker born 1917 Enterprise, WV. She married 1938 Lester Burke Ashcraft 1913-1981 - married second Arlie A. Hall. Travis is possible bro to Elizabeth Walker who m William Lowther Parsons in Harrison Co 1808/9 and named first son Travis Parsons.

Please write with any data you may have regarding Travis Walker or any of his family members. Patti Hickman, Rt. 3 Box 239-E, Bridgeport, WV 26330-9438 or call collect (304) 592-0462.

The Betty Tree, the Garretts and the Perkins

by Patsy Dawson

Isaac Garrett and his wife, Sarah Burgess Garrett, lived and farmed in the Mt. Vinco, Buckingham County, Virginia, area prior to the 1840's. Isaac was a slave owner and along with some of the older of his seven children and slaves worked their fields of tobacco and cotton.

Isaac owned a young, healthy, hard-working slave named Napoleon who was nicknamed "Pole." I was told when I was a child that he was such a strong, ambitious, and likable person that he was used by his owners and their friends for breeding purposes.

Isaac sold Pole to another slaveowner during a time when the likable slave was in love with Betty (census records her as Elizabeth), another slave on the Garrett farm. All of Pole's ambition and likable characteristics left when he was separated from his Betty who was also "pining away over Pole." Soon the new owner sent him back to the Garret farm and demanded his money back. Soon after, Pole and Betty were married and all was well again!

Around 1849, Isaac and Sarah decided to move to western Virginia and all of the slaves were freed except for Napoleon, Betty, Milt, and Gus Perkins, all of whom were personal slaves for the four Garrett children on the trek across the mountains. There were three other slaves (one was Isaac's and Sarah's house slave) who were along but I don't have names.

Isaac had purchased 150 acres of land in Gilmer County.

The family and their slaves started on the long journey in a covered wagon pulled by a yoke of oxen. As they were traveling through the mountains, Sarah became ill; but, they kept going until they came to French Creek near Buckhannon where they stopped when Sarah died. The **Glenville Democrat**, June 1940, states, "The one family caravan tarried for a time to attend the obsequies which thus came so unexpectedly and so inopportunately upon it."

"The area had very little clear land and deer were as thick as squirrels," Isaac's son John stated in a newspaper interview when he was an aged man. Wild turkey were plentiful and bears were common. This was the land they settled on between Sand Fork and Stout's Mill around 1849.

They all worked together to build a log cabin near the Little Kanawha River (where Betty did the family washing, I'm told), and soon they were raising cotton, tobacco and maize. Sometimes Isaac had as much as 10,000 pounds of tobacco on hand that was shipped to Baltimore and Richmond from Parkersburg. I'm sure the slaves were responsible for this crop and its harvest.

A log kitchen (summer kitchen) was built just behind the cabin. I assume Betty was the cook for them all as there was an apple tree just outside the kitchen door that the Garrett children and grandchildren called "the Betty tree."

As years passed, Napoleon (b 1824-1838) and Betty (b 1821 or 1840) had children. They do not appear on any Gilmer County census until 1870 as slaves were not counted.

In 1870, living in the dwelling next to the Garrett's (#57-57) is:

Milton Perkins	26	b VA	farmer	black
Mariah "	18	b WV	keeping house	mulatto
Nelson "	3	b WV		black
Isabella "	1	b WV		black
_____ Napoleon	32	b VA	farmer	black
Elizabeth Napoleon	30	b VA		black
Lewis "	10	b VA		black
Juda "	8	b VA		black
Lucy "	6	b WV		black
Mary "	4	b WV		black
Isom "	2	b WV		black
Sarah "	1	b WV		black

Milton Perkins, b Buckingham County, VA, married on Christmas Day 1865 to Mariah Toler who was eighteen, born in Gilmer County, and the daughter of Elizabeth. Milt (the records I found states) was born around 1844 to Isom and Sarah Perkins. They were married at the home of Nap (Napoleon?) Perkins and the minister was John Woofter.

As you see, both families were living in the same dwelling. I know there were homes for the slaves on a hill above the Garrett cabin. I was told, "The slave homes were all in a row up there on the rise."

When the slaves died, they were buried on the same hill. The older Garrett relatives didn't seem to know where the cemetery was and my mother didn't know where and she played there when she was a child.

After all slaves were freed in 1863 by the Emancipation Proclamation, Isaac gave them land on the farm where they raised and sold tobacco for many years.

In 1880, Pole, Elizabeth and their children, including another daughter Eda Jane (b ca 1872) and except for Lewis, are still living in Gilmer County. However, their surname was now Perkins and thus it has continued to be to the present generation.

Later some of the family moved to Burnsville. Pole moved to Weston where the family is listed on the 1900 Lewis County Census with Lewis back in the household. I don't know the exact spot in Burnsville where the family moved, but my father would point on a hill to the left of the road just as we came into Burnsville from Gilmer County and tell me one of the Perkins family lived there. Another lived just before the Hepzibah Baptist Church property on the Stout's Mill side of Gilmer County.

Milt had learned to play the fiddle and often entertained the Garretts and his family with his music. He didn't go anywhere unless his fiddle was strapped to the saddle of his horse.

He had been my great grandfather John's personal slave, but he was also his personal friend and companion. Milt became a lifelong friend and often

came back to the "home place" for visits. John always spoke of him as a special friend.

As long as I've researched my family, I've researched the Perkins as if they were mine. But the Perkins items are few and far between.

Bits and Pieces

If the Perkins/Napoleons have stories of their ancestors in bondage, I'd love to hear the other side of the story. I'm sure being a slave was not all like I heard!

Gilmer County Slave Enumeration of 1860:

- Isaac Garrett had 4 slaves, all males, ages 35, 24, 19, and 16.
- Other slaveowners listed females and Isaac listed none. Betty was in the household at the time.
- Some slave children were counted but none were listed by Isaac.

Sometimes Napoleon was listed as _____ Napoleon, other times Napoleon Perkins, other times as Napoleon _____. All my relatives referred to him as "Napoleon" except when telling of his life before coming to western Virginia.

I have no records of anyone - Garretts or Perkins - in Virginia. Records and courthouses burned in the Civil War and I'm not skilled enough in genealogical research to know where to look.

All my stories came from relatives who are dead. Most stories were told to me when I had to do a report in the sixth grade on local history and again when I was in high school.

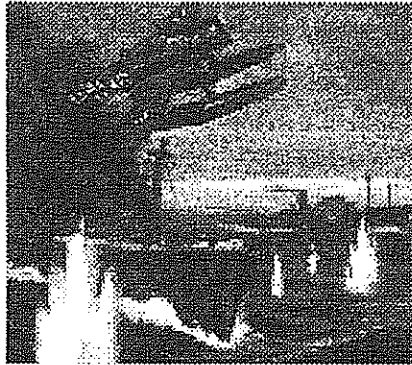
ATTENTION LOWTHER RESEARCHERS

Are you a Lowther? Or have a Lowther for an ancestor? If so, you might be interested in three privately published books entitled *My Lowther Family*, *Between Two Queens and/or Life, Liberty, Pursuit: The Story of Colonel William Lowther*. *My Lowther Family* is a fully documented family history, traces the Lowther family back over one thousand years in England and this country and shows its connections, via maternal lines, to British royalty, from good King Alfred to bad King John. The other two books are historical novels.

Contact Mr. Chris Lowther, 11101 Iris Drive, Garden Grove, CA 92640, for ordering information.

BENEATH THE SOUTHERN CROSS

by CHEV. Charles "Carl" W. Heckert, K.H.



January 24, 1943, 1100 hours, the Indian Ocean, Latitude South 09° 15' 30", Longitude East 31° 7' 15". The Mandasor of 5,144 tons bound from Calcutta to England via Durban, South Africa, is radioing "QQQ MANDASOR," chased by raider and bombed by U.S. aircraft.

Editor's Note: In WWII as a veteran naval airman and flight engineer, Mr. Heckert served in Fleet Air Wing 15 & 16 in flying boats, (seaplanes,) and cruisers (aviation) the U.S.S. Savannah & the U.S.S. Marblehead, seaplane tenders, the U.S.S. Humboldt and the U.S.S. Barnagat. Heckert knew Kohler personally, and served valiantly against German and Italian submarines and surface forces, including raiders and later served in the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, - Africa, Italy, Sicily, and Malta.

The Southern approaches of Freetown, British West Africa, Capetown, South Africa, and Rio de Janeiro, would eventually be regarded as areas of distant targets for attack considerations on international shipping. Hatred, confusion, and detestation had left its mark on many German Nationals and those of German extraction, as a result of the brute force that prevailed within the Nazi regime.

Power of the Fatherland was held supreme in the strong hands of Hitler and his henchmen. Individual rights were virtually non-existent as the state professed unquestionable authority. National Socialism, as a movement, had been inflamed as a result of extreme and radical elements in support of the party's objective and on behalf of the Propaganda Ministry.

Regardless of effort, the party and officials were quite aware of discontent within the population. Many of the German citizens felt they were being subdued, oppressed, and abused. As a result, and with absolute justification, many of its Nationals escaped or departed Germany on visits to other countries, to visit relatives and in many cases with the sole purpose of permanent immigration in mind.

Hans Von Kohler was among the immigrants to the United States. Born in Hamburg in 1920, he was the youngest of two boys. His father was a civil engineer whose job carried him to varied assignments on buildings of highways

and bridges throughout Germany. In 1934, his father was pressured into joining the Nazi party in order to hold his job. Both Hans and his brother became a part of the Hitler Youth Movement. Hans hated the organization with a passion for their brutal ways. As a result, Hans and his mother left Germany in 1935, with the pretense of visiting his aunt in New York.

By 1937, Hans had made many acquaintances in America and loved his new home. He and his mother had applied for U.S. Citizenship and shortly thereafter Hans joined the U.S. Navy. After he had completed three years in the Fleet, he applied for Enlisted Naval Pilot Training in Pensacola, Florida, and was accepted.

Graduating in July of 1941, Hans Von Kohler received his Navy wings of gold with the rank of 1st Class Naval Aviation Pilot and retained his specialty as a Gunners Mate.

Following a brief leave to visit his mother in New York, Hans then reported to Patrol Squadron 74 in Norfolk, Va., for duty in a flying status. He became a very proficient and aggressive pilot flying the 40-ton, twin engine Martin Mariner flying boats. The training was very intense, and he was to learn and become fully acquainted with Anti-Submarine Warfare, Bombing, Navigation, and the varied integrated tactics of the Squadron's missions.

The German Submarine threat along with German Air Reconnaissance of F.W. 200 condor bomber's, (4 engine) to allied shipping lanes had become more intense (and shortly after Pearl Harbor,) Patrol Squadron 74 was dispatched to the British West Indies, for both defensive and offensive purposes, to patrol U.S. and allied shipping lanes, to seek out and destroy German submarines, to search for armed merchant cruisers and raiders and give air coverage to allied convoys in the approaches to and in the South Atlantic and convoy for the North African Invasion (Operation Torch), and, also, to help keep under Allied observation the Vichy French naval forces located at Dakar on the African Coast above Freetown near the equatorial line. German wolf packs (submarines operating together) had virtually strangulated allied shipping and the situation was very dark and desperate.

In June, Hans was fully qualified as a Plane Commander and in charge of his own plane and crew. By December 1942, he had participated in five attacks on German U-Boats sending two to the bottom between the West Indies and Sierra Leone-Liberian African Coastline. German submarine warfare shifted farther south and the U.S. countered by concentrating its forces between Brazil and British West Africa. American Engineers and contractors helped build Roberts Field in Freetown for land based aircraft in transit. Also Hastin and Waterloo Fields were built in British West Africa (Liberia).

Hans arrived with his squadron at the Aratu Seaplane Base, 12 miles below Bahia, (San Salvador), Brazil, in February 1943. The base had been hastily completed with the combined efforts of the American Engineers and Brazilian Engineers. Located at the mouth of a river and on the outskirts of a jungle, it afforded an ideal sanctuary. Concealment was extraordinarily good, and tropical rains were heavy but somewhat sporadic from 3 to 7 p.m. each day.

Quarters for Officers and Enlisted Personnel were located on the green hillside overlooking seaplane ramps used for launching and retrieving the huge, gray flying boats. Nose hanger engineer shops and offices were located to the right of the first ramp. Outside the quarters, bananas grew in abundance. American and Brazilian flags flew side by side at the hilltop signifying unity.

It was midnight and Bob Smith was still awake. As the flight engineer, he had worked until 9 P.M. preparing #5 for take off at 1 A.M. He had an engine discrepancy but had it corrected, at least he thought he had, as he thoroughly checked it out before turning in. Now he couldn't get to sleep, even though he tried so hard. It required stamina and courage, he thought to himself, and it was he that was responsible for the mechanical condition of the aircraft. He must afford maximum safety for 12 crewmen, all with whom he was well acquainted.

Hans had slept for six hours and was ready for today's mission. He approached Bob Smith's bed and started to awaken him. They were airborne by 1:03 A.M. and all appeared to be well. Leveling off at an assigned search altitude of 2,000 feet, they stationed lookouts and had breakfast with bacon and eggs and plenty of strong coffee. They must all be alert, Hans thought, as he checked each station. Each battle station reported "ready and standing by, sir."

It was 7:15 A.M., and now they were approximately 150 miles east of the Ascension, a small island inhabited mainly by seagulls and a few British engineers and construction personnel. Further to the east, the nosegunner reported smoke raising on the horizon. Turning in that direction, Hans jockeyed the throttles for more speed and more altitude in case attack was necessary.

Within eight miles, it was clearly evident that the ship, a Dutch freighter, was a victim of a torpedo attack; and, it was breaking up in the middle. Rister could hear a faint SOS from the ship. And from his co-pilot position, he noticed a wake of a periscope about 3,500 yards to the right of the sinking vessel. Quickly, he conveyed this to Hans Kohler who decided to attack now where there was good opportunity. Crossing a short distance in front of the periscope wake, Kohler salvoed his complete load of bombs and depth charges. Depth charges had been pre-set for 150 feet detonation.

"It worked, a direct hit!", exclaimed Hans, pulling up in a sharp left turn and looking back.

"Obviously, the most effective hit was in the vicinity of the conning tower, or close to the center," Gary Rister related.

"Do you see any survivors, Gary?" asked Hans, as he scanned the area of the sinking sub.

"No," replied Gary

Thirty minutes passed and there was little to observe except stillness of the deep blue and a large oil slick along with debris.

Then a message was sent to headquarters, Commander Fourth Fleet, "Dutch Freighter sunk 150 miles east of the Ascension by German Submarine, Sighted Sub, Sank Same," - Kohler.

As Kohler and his crew approached the bright Brazilian Coast line, he

appeared very tired but serious as well as dedicated. Had he not experienced some confusion? Yes, he must face the facts. There were lots to follow, some glory, and more patrols for American life line was at stake, and he must help to protect his new heritage, as an American. America's destiny was also part of his responsibility. Many contacts with enemy forces of submarine and surface raiders were frequently reported. Danger was always eminent.

Then Hans thought of his father who was a major with the engineers of the German Army, in the German Panzer Corps, on the Eastern Front in Russia. German submarines were also known to enter Argentine waters on reconnaissance and also to fuel up and obtain needed supplies there.

Had forceful means or hands of destiny intervened? And to brother Klaus who was last reported with Rommel's African Corps. He reflected for awhile and wondered if fate had taken a hand in this horrible mess. After all, he did hear from them through the International Red Cross in Bern, Switzerland. Parts were sometimes cut out of the letters, and censorship appeared to be the silent and expedient part of propaganda and war. Had some nations ceased to respect individual rights, and resorted to conquest of their neighbors. Hans thought about the "other side."

Heinz Schaeffer was a graduate of the German Naval Academy at Flensburg and had received an overall course in navigation and in general education in tactics, weapons and naval history. A veteran of previous U-Boat experiences, he was to command U-Boat 977, and he was going to the South Atlantic for the first time, a much more pleasant prospect than the North Atlantic.

The climate was usually more agreeable and the enemy's defenses sometimes weaker. The steamers to be met underway were easier to attack as it was than crossed in convoy. Although most boats cross the equator on the surface, they intended to do so submerged; as they approached the line, they were worked up a full scale celebration with daily rehearsals into which the whole ship's company threw themselves heart and soul.

Every evening there was radio transmission from Neptune's Castle over their "radio network" (in other words the submarines warning telephone installation) and they were entertained by the compositions of improvised "choirs."

After the initiation, which proved to be extensive, there came a signal that the ordeal was near an end. A quick shower, a glass of brandy in celebration, and they had crossed the line.

A few days later, their ship's doctor, one of the unfortunate victims of the initiation, fell ill complaining of a stomach ache. "I knew I should never come back and now I'm dying," he told them. In sixteen hours, his fears were realized.

The sun rose red as blood. The guns were loaded; the commander made a short speech; a triple salute was fired; and, in the hammock covered with the German flag, they lowered the doctor over the side. Poor man, he really did have a presentiment of death; and they did him bitter wrong to make fun of it. One should never meddle with superstitions or the supernatural. In the mood they were in crossing the line they had handled him severely, and the following

midnight on the bridge they heard the cry of a bird, in sailing ships, a foreboding of death on board. After that they never laughed at such things.

Their original plan was to operate off Freetown, British West Africa, with eight boats. But two had gone down when they sailed in first company; three more were missing, probably sunk; the sixth had to return to base heavily damaged by bombs and the seventh through lack of fuel. So of all the eight boats assigned to the task, only U-977 was fit for action.

On September 12 of 1942 the *Laconia* is sunk. The 20,000 ton British troop ship *Laconia* was torpedoed (ocean Liner of Peace Treaty) in the South Atlantic by German Commander Hartenstein of U-156. There were 1800 Italian prisoners of war from North Africa among the 2732 passengers on this ship. Also there were British colonial civil servants and their families - including our ninety-one Polish Guards. Hearing Italian cries for help in shark-infested water, Commander Werner Hartenstein began to receive the survivors.

There had been a distress signal broadcast by the *Laconia* after being torpedoed, and Hartenstein of U-156 reinforced that with broadcasts in English urging all ships in the general area to come to their immediate aid. He contacted Admiral Donitz who further instructed U-506 and U-507 to help rescue the survivors. The Vichy French in Dakar sent the cruiser *Gloire* and a couple of smaller ships to the rescue. Hartenstein was able to rescue 260 survivors and transferred half of these to the U-506. Another 157 were brought aboard U-507, and many were placed in lifeboats. The decks on the U-boats were full with people and lifeboats were also in tow. Out of the blue an American B-24 (Liberator) bomber appeared, circled for a while and departed. About thirty minutes later, the Liberator bomber came back and dropped bombs on U-156, ignoring flashing signals, a red cross flag, and radio messages. The gunners on the deck of the U-boat had also laid down to avoid any threatening ideas and convey their best intentions of rescue. So it happened that when U-156 was damaged, the commander was forced to return the survivors to confront danger in the water. In due process, the two boats U-506 and U-507 were ordered by Admiral Donitz to continue with the rescue of survivors. On September 18, 1942, the German Submarine met and transferred to the French ship 1,200 survivors. A diplomatic frenzy would follow.

Afterward, they did make some probing attacks, but they were sometimes futile, as they were dealing with ships too fast for them to catch. The ships would pick them up with their instruments then show their stern and vanish; soon afterwards the planes came out to hunt them. U-Boats were no longer the cat and they the mouse.

Even if they had been fulfilling the purpose of the German Naval High Command by pinning down somebody somewhere, they were dissatisfied at their lack of success. This wasn't war but sheer struggle for existence. When operating close to the coastline of Argentina, the edge of Antarctica, and South Africa in search of shipping targets, they were frequently able to pick up radio broadcasts and music from distant areas, the southern hemisphere, and around the Cape of Good Hope and into the Indian Ocean. Under the influence of

dictator Juan Peron, Argentina was long on friendly terms with Germany; it was not until one week before V-E day (first part of May) that they declared war on Germany. The final outcome was only too obvious and this a matter of expediency.

At the end of the war in May 1945, Heinz Shaeffer, along with his crew took U-977 from Norway to Argentina and surrendered to Argentine authorities in August 1945. They were interrogated in Washington and London before going home to Germany. German U-boat 530 arrived at Rio de La Plata in Argentina five weeks before, in July 1945.

Kohler returned to the states in 1945 as a much decorated pilot with the rank of lieutenant senior grade. He was subsequently assigned to duty as a test pilot with the Glen L. Martin Aircraft Corporation on temporary duty. Later, while testing new type of aircraft, the Lockheed "Neptune," in the early part of 1946, he crashed shortly after takeoff and was killed at Floyd Bennett Field in New York. He died as he lived, a dedicated man and still held in high regard by his comrades that really knew him. His father and mother were eye witness to the air tragedy. His father had survived the war and was brought to this country with a group of German engineers.

Hans Kohler's memory lives on. He gave his life for the country he really loved, and served - his adopted America.

FAMILY RECORD

Submitted by Archie Bennett

Fitzugh Lee Butcher	b. Aug 13, 1866	d. May 27, 1922
C. Z. Butcher	b. June 25, 1867	
S.R. Butcher	b. Jan 1, 1869	
Cevellion Butcher	b. Oct 15, 1871	
Ivy G. Butcher	b. Dec. 5, 1874	
Scott Butcher	b. Sept. 13, 1875	
B. (Barbara) E. Butcher	b. Sept. 23, 1877	d. March 22, 1894
B.S. Butcher	b. Nov. 18, 1882	
Vercie M. Butcher	b. Dec. 29, 1884	d. Dec. 27, 1885
Alma Butcher	b. June 18, 1887	

(HIS) Father & Mother

M.L. Butcher	b. Aug 11, 1844	d. March 17, 1931
L. (Liza) C. Butcher	b. Oct. 19, 1844	d. March 17, 1927

Many Central West Virginians Trace Roots to Germanna

Forty-two persons from Nassau-Siergen, Germany came to Virginia in 1714. They were welcomed by Governor Spotswood who settled them at Germanna on the Rapidan River to protect this area of the frontier and to develop his iron industry. Later they founded Germantown in Fauquier County, Virginia, and moved there about 1720.

The "town" was fortified and was composed of thirteen enterprising families. All were bound together by family ties, uniform vocation, common language, and religious tenets. They organized the first permanent congregation of the German Reformed Church in America and used the blockhouse as a place of worship. Scores of eminent Americans, including many Central West Virginia families, trace their descent to these bold immigrants who left their names recorded and fully confirmed in wills, deeds, and court records: BRUMBACK, CUNTZ, FISHBACK, HAEGER, HITT, HOFFMAN, HOLTZCLAW, KEMPER, MARTIN, RECTOR, SPILMAN, and WEAVER.

Wolff Genealogy Finished

Ray Wolff, 18 West 55th St., New York, NY 10019, has notified HCPD that he has completed his genealogy of Nicholas Wolf (Woolf) of Frederick County, MD, last of Randolph County, (W)V. He says it is not for sale but he is willing to share all or part of it to researchers interested in the line.

IT'S SOBISCA NOT SOBISCO

Patricia Lynch says that her great-grandfather Sobisca Stalnaker's name is spelled incorrectly in the 1993 Journal. Sobisca was named for the Polish Consul in Washington, a friend of his father's friend Count Sobieski. The spelling was Anglicized to Sobisca. It is also Patricia's father's name - Sobisca Stalnaker Hall - and a nephew is named Daniel Sobisca Hall. Several cousins share the name also. Sobisca Stalnaker married Christina Waggoner.

NEW SOCIETY FORMED IN ROANE COUNTY, WV

A new society dedicated to the preservation of history and genealogy was recently formed in Roane County, West Virginia. Their dues are \$12 per year per household and their membership year is July 1 to June 30. According to Donna J. Walbrown, one of the founders, the society will assist with research whenever possible. Their address is: Roane County Historical Society, PO Box 161, Spencer, WV 25276.

Hacker's Creek in the Harrison County, W. Va., Court Minutes 1784-1810

Compiled by Hartzel G. Strader
Continued from Vol. XIII, Iss. 4, p. 222

pg 14 1 17 May 1786

Ellis Hughes came into court and proved and that Thos. Hughes two days and John Johnson attendance as witness in a suit Joseph Friend agt. Peter Kincholo - witness for plt.

Jesse Hughes came into court and took the oath of Allegiance and the oath of a Capt. of Militia according to law.

pg 167 18 July 1786

That the road reviewed through John Browns plantation be opened agreeable to the review of Christopher Carpenter and Thoms Reed.

pg 168 18 July 1786

Ordered that John Radcliff, Watson Clark and Thomas---- be appointed to lay off and mark the best and nearest for a road from John Woolfs to Watson Clarks and report thereof to next court.

pg 169 17 July 1786

James Campbell for wife brought into court by recogniace on abuse of Sarah Carpenter and it is the opinion of the court that the said Campbell should give security for his wife's behavior for one year and a day. Jonathan Coburn came into court and acknowledged himself security in the sum of fifty pounds to the Govenor of this Commonwealth for her good behavior.

Ordered that William Cottrel be excepted working on the highway and paying county levy.

pg 172 15 Aug 1786

Ordered that John Radcliff be appointed surveyor of the highway from John Woolf to Watson Clarks and all the tithebles on the waters of Elk Creek above Brushy Fork to assist him in laying off and clearing the same.

pg 17 3 15 Aug 17 8 6

Grand Jury of Inquest for the body of the county of Harrison: Hezekiah Davisson foremen, Thomas Reed, Samuel Wilkinson, Levi Shinn, George Moreheed, Ezekel Thoms, John Reed, John Radcliff, Even Thoms, Jesse Hughes, Elijah Statts, John Alben, William Cassity, John Cassity, William Johnston, Jacob Reese, Adam O'Brien, Henry Fink, and Samuel Beard. After having sworn and received their charge and within and after some time came into court and made the following presentation to Wit:

We the grand jury find a bill agt. Robert Pike and Edward Goodwin for false swearing about the 14th of March 1786, information made by -Jonathan Stout.

We the jury find a bill agt. John Merrill for being drunk Augt 16th 1786 to the knowledge of two of our own body.

We the jury find a bill agt. Edmond West Junior for retailing liquor to the knowledge of two of our own body March 6th 1766.

We the jury find a bill agt. John Powers for not taking a list of the taxable property of Evan Thomas and of John Berkley to our own knowledge.

We the jury find a bill agt. Mary Carpenter for having born child to the knowledge of two of our own body.

pg 174 15 Aui-4 17 8 6

State vs. Jonathan Coburn - pleas not guilty - Dismist on taking out ordinary licence and paying the tax on the same to the Commonwealth for the present year.

pg 178 18 Aug 1786

James Arnold plt. vs Alex Sleeth deft. - verdict and judgment for deft.

pg 185 19 Sept 1786

Jonathan Coburn came into court and acknowledged William Lowther to as his lawful attorney to make demand of a certain tract of land in Hardy County.

pg 185 19 Sept 1786

On motion of William Lowther, ordered that his ear mark and brand which is a cross on each ear and an slit in the right ear and brand is W.L. on the near shoulder and the same is ordered to be recorded.

pg 187 20 Sept 1786

Ordered that two bonds from Jacob Stalnaker Senr. one to John Stalnaker Junr. payable on the 19th of May 1804 and one to Rachel Stalnaker payable on the 4th of July 1798. Heirs at law to John Stalnaker deceased and the same is ordered to be recorded.

pg 189 20 Sept 1786

Ordered that David Sleeth, John Hacker, Henry Runyon and John Jackson or any three of them be appointed to view and mark a road the nearest and best way from John Hackers to Henry Runyons to make report thereof to next court.

pg 192 20 Sept 17 86

Ordered that John Hacker be appointed surveyor of the highway from said Hackers to the head of Turkey Run all the tithables on the waters of Hackers Creek above Wests Mill exclusive of the Wests to aid and assist in opening the same the way it is now laid off and keep it in good repair for a bridle road and the said tithables be exempted from working on road from Hackers to Richards Fort.

Ordered that a didimus should be granted to Joseph Hall to take the disposition of Andrew Skidmore and Jacob Stalnaker Senr. in a suit depending between said Hall plt and Tomas Holder Senr. deft.

pg 193 18 Oct 1786

That an ordinary license be granted to Edmond West Junr. agreeable to the last order for ordinaries.

That the principal surveyor of this county furnish Jonathan Stout guardian of Jesse Edwards heir to David Edwards with a deputy to survey a tract of land agreeable to a certificate granted to the said heir by the commissioners.

pg 201 25 Nov 1786

That John Heagle be fined 350 lbs. of tobacco for not attending as a witness for Hoshea Morre vs. Adam O'Brian.

pg 203 24 Nov 1786

Jonathan Coburn vs. Wm. Thornhill - William Lewis Lovely, Wm. Lowther, Thos. Hughes, Adam O'Brien, Joseph Hasting, Wm. Corders, John Sleeth, Jacob Reagan, William Ratcliff, James Ratcliff, Wm. Short and Peter McKunne, jury. Verdict, ordered a new tract to be surveyed.

pg 209 3rd Tues Dec 1786

Ordered that Edward Jackson have liberty to build a mill or mills on land seeded to him by, George Bush at Peatroes Fish Pot on the West Fork and that the sheriff summons a jury to condemn as much land at said Fishpot as is allow by law for building mills and make report thereof to next court.

pg 213 20 Feb 1787

That William Runyon be exempted from Poll Tax and county levy during his inability.

Alexander West and Linney his wife (she being first previously examined) came into court and acknowledge a deed of conveyance for 400 acres of land to George Green, A. Walt and the said deed cannot be admitted to record by the tax not being (?collected) according to law.

pg218 19 March 1787

Simon Arnold vs. Jesse Hughes - verdict and judgment for the pltf. for L13 and costs.

John Simms came into court and proved one days attendance as a witness, Edmond West Senior, James Tanner, Edward Tanner and Mary Campbill one day as a witness between Simon Arnold and Jesse Hughes.

Edward Tanner came into court and proved three days attendance as a witness in a suit between Simon Arnold and Jesse Hughes at last March Court.

That Sarah Richard daughter of Arnold dec'd be bound to Thomas McCann according to law.

Interpretations of Fort Seybert

by Ruth Ritter

(Continued from Vol. XII, Iss. 4)

Chief among the other authorities for the story of the Fort Seybert massacre are Kercheval and Withers.¹ However, much hitherto unpublished information is to be found in the story written by Alonzo D. Lough² and in traditions still handed down through verbal stories of those living in the South Fork and South Branch valleys today. Many of them are descendants of those massacred or captured. Mr. Lough explains the Indian occupancy of the South Fork valley, and the massacre, as follows:

"Prior to the year 1751, various clans or small tribes of Indians belonging to the general tribe of Shawanese roamed over the Valley of Virginia and the valleys and mountains of (present) Pendleton County. They established settlements and formed villages at various places for longer or shorter periods of time, but their dwelling was largely transitory. Individual ownership of land was not held, and that there was not even tribal ownership or much of it is shown by the fact that certain Quakers desired to buy land of the Indians no tribe could be found that claimed ownership. This whole section was a great hunting ground into which they came, where they sojourned, and from which they removed at will, or of necessity.

Evidence of Indian occupancy of the territory lying about Fort Seybert at an early period is found in the immense number of arrowheads scattered over certain plots of ground. These have been gathered up for 150 years and still the farmer finds them as he turns the soil, or walks abroad over the fields. Tomahawks are occasionally found. These relics have abounded on most on the present lands of A. D. Lough and A.T. Conrad, on the former of which is an Indian mound, (formerly some six feet high and fifty yards in circumference) once filled with Indian bones, none of which lay below the level of the earth's surface. Two hundred yards distant was a small mound containing bones of one person of phenomenal size, supposed to have been a chief or a great warrior buried apart. The large mound has been leveled by generations of farming. Years ago the remaining bones were collected and deeply interred beneath the mound, where they molder undisturbed.

"Several never-failing springs nearby, soil suitable for their meager farming, the river at hand with its fish and the surrounding haunts of deer would have made this a favorable place for a village, and doubtless one existed here, but when, or for how long, can only be conjectured.

Besides the Shawanese who dwelt in these villages, war parties of Delaware from the north and Catawbias from the south, hereditary and relentless enemies

¹Practically all stories refer back to DeHass, Withers, and Kercheval, including Koontz's The Virginia Frontier.

²Some of this is in the History of Pendleton County (1916) by Oren F. Morton.

of each other, passed through from time to time on war excursions. A battle was fought between them near present Franklin, about the year 1735, in which the Delawares were defeated. With them on this excursion was a New York trader and adventurer, John Van Meter, the first white man to enter present Pendleton County.

"But in the year 1754 all the bands of Shawnese suddenly left the valley of Virginia, and present Pendleton County and removed beyond the Ohio River. The cause of this emigration was that bands of Shawnese in Ohio had visited these Indians and invited them to come and live among them. Back of the invitation was the scheming and planning of the French along the Ohio, who had already won the western Shawnese to their support in the approaching inevitable conflict with the English for the possession of the Ohio and its tributaries, and who sought to detach the eastern Indians from the white people among whom they dwelt in comparative peace, and to secure their future aid. The plan succeeded. Naturally, the Indians were more favorable to the French traders, trappers, and explorers than to the English settlers who were taking possession of their hunting grounds. Moreover, their experiences with the Jamestown colonists had made them suspicious of all English. When they removed in 1754 their peaceful relations with the settlers ended. When they returned soon after it was in bands traveling the war path, instigated by the French, and wreaking upon the settlers indiscriminately any vengeance they had stored up against individuals.

"Prior to the year 1754 also, settlers had established themselves on the South Fork, the first settler (though not permanent) on the river and in the county as well having been Abraham Burner, a trader, who built a cabin post below Brandywine across the river from the mouth of Hawes Run. Settlers came into the South Fork Valley from the region of present Petersburg and Moorefield. By the year 1758 about 200 settlers lived in the two valleys nearly equally divided between the two, and located chiefly in the vicinity of Upper Tract and Fort Seybert.

"One of the leading characters in the Indians raids in (present) Hampshire, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton counties was Killbuck. This chief, belonging to the same tribe that produced the greatest of all Indian chiefs, Tecumseh, was a leader of more than ordinary energy and capability. Before the beginning of hostilities he had lived among the settlers in these counties and was acquainted with many of them. Against one of them, at least, he held a grudge. Peter Casey once engaged him, for the sum of fourteen shillings, to bring back a runaway servant. Killbuck promptly delivered the servant but Casey refused to pay him the stipulated sum. In the altercation that followed Casey knocked Killbuck down with his cane. This was an indignity not to be borne by the lowest Indian, much less by a proud chief. But Killbuck dissembled his wrath. When war broke out he sought relentlessly to kill Casey but never found opportunity. Yet, according to the Indian standard, an injury or insult from one white man might be avenged upon anyone of the community to which he belonged. (To be continued in next issue.)

?? QUERIES ??

1. I've just arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and I need assistance. My line goes through the Hughes family. My gf Boyd Hughes **Cottrill** to his mother, Mary Elizabeth **Hughes**, d/o Husten J. **Hughes**, to Stephen Jesse Hughes, to Jonathan Hughes. At this point, I am lost. Was Jonathan s/o or bro to Jesse? And, if Thomas Hughes, Sr., was Jesse's father, how does the line run back to Hugh **Hughes** at Martins Hundred, VA, in 1662/3? And was Jonathan **Hughes** wife, Sara Abigail **Jackson**, related to "Stonewall" Jackson, who was b in my hometown of Clarksburg?

In August 1995 I am going to Ireland on vacation. My grandmother, Beatrice C. **Farrell**, b Orlando, Lewis Co, WV, told me that her g grandparents, Owen **Mullooly** and Catherine **White Mullooly**, were b in Ross Common Co., Ireland. I am going there to do some research on this. If any of our members have any ancestors from this part of Ireland, I will be more than happy to investigate for them. Just have them drop me a line. Robert H. **Tate**, 40th Ave. at The Commons, Suite 201, Shrewsbury, NJ 07702. (Mail is forwarded once a week.)

Editor's Note: Jonathan Hughes was s/o Thomas Hughes who was slain by the Indians in 1778 near Jane Lew and a bro to the famed Indian fighter Jesse. Jonathan, a Revolutionary soldier, was b 23 Mar 1753 in Hampshire County, according to an article from the Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram published in the 1930's; he d ca 1845 in present-day Doddridge Co, WV, was bur Eddy Cemetery on Little Greenbrier Run. In 1785 he married Sallie/Sarah Abigail Jackson. Sallie was d/o Edward Jackson, b in 1741 in New Jersey and d in Harrison Co in 1807. She is buried in the Seventh Day Baptist Cemetery at Salem. As I understand it, this is not the "Stonewall" line, but rather the "Jane Lew Jacksons." I'm sure that Earl Balsley, Lena Byers, or one of the many other descendants of Jonathan and Sallie will help you out. If you don't hear from them before, look for their addresses in the next issue of the Journal or in Issue 2 of last year's volume.

Also, there's a great deal of information on the Hughes family in the HCPD Library. You might like to request photocopies. Members are asked to donate ten cents for each page of photocopy material.

Houston J. Hughes was a soldier in the Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry (Union) during the Civil War. I am presently working on a history of this regiment titled Children of the Storm which should be ready for publication late in 1995. *Does anyone have a picture of him?* Here's what I presently have on Houston:

Hughes, Houston J., 26, b 5 Nov 1835, s/o Stephen and Mary (Westfall) Hughes who m 5 Sep 1833/Lewis Co; res Kincheloe, Harrison Co; post office address, Jane Lew, Lewis Co; enl 192nd Regt., 20th Brig., 3rd Div., of Virginia Militia, 4 Oct 1861, and commissioned 2nd Lt; enl 16 Aug 1862 as pvt in the 15th WV; mus 8 Sep 1862, Wheeling, as sgt; reduced to pvt 12 Jul 1864; disab from rheumatism on Lynchburg Raid and treated hosp at Sandy Hook, then sick at Jarvis (U.S). Hosp, Baltimore, 29 Aug 1864 - mus out; furl 15 Dec 1864 from hosp; readm 4 Jan 1865; mus out at GH Baltimore 9 Jun 1865 per telegram from War Dept dated 4 May 1865. Claimed pain in feet, legs, and back and asthma when applying for pension 23 Oct 1883. In pension application for William Burnside, Houston said he was the first duty sergeant; d 11 Feb 1905/Jane Lew and bur Broad Run Cem, Lewis Co. 1/m 30 Dec 1858 Elizabeth Thornhill (d 9 May 1872); 2/m 19 Apr 1874/Grant Dist, Harrison Co, Amanda E. Thompson. Children by 1/m: Mary Eliza, b 12 Nov 1859; William L., b 24 Jul 1861; Sarah Evaline, b 2 May 1863; and John Henry. Children by 2/m: A. C., b 12 Jun 1875. (AGOWVA, MR, SR, PR, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, LCM, LCVB)

2. Searching for info on James **Wamsley**, b ca 1762, s/o John **Wamsley** and unknown wife. James had three wives. The second one was Mary _____. **Effie Reger** was the third. James Jr. was b to first or second wife. He m Mary **Bland**. **Mary Wamsley** who m James **Kesling** ca 1824 in Lewis Co. was a dau. The following may be siblings to Mary: Margaret m James **Diliworth**, Ruth m David **Talbot**, a son who died early, and Susan who m John **Shrieve**. Information I have says all were b in Elkins, WV. Mary E. **Ellis**, 4324 Shoup Rd., Shelby, OH 44875.

3. Seek origin of John **Harriss** (b 1806, d 1885) and wife Margaret (b 1812) found in 1850 Lewis Co. Census. Need Margaret's maiden name and who her family was. Family tradition has it that her maiden name was "Peggy" **Mumford**. They are bur Rockford/Pletcher Cem w/ his son Jesse, d-i-l Emily A. **Warner**, and their son Oakey J. and his wife Olive, according to Vol. V, Lewis Co., Cemeteries, p 98. This was one of the cemeteries that was relocated to Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens. Would be interested in hearing from anyone with knowledge of this family. John **Harriss** was my g gf. Donald L. **Wilson**, 3916 Norwood Dr., Chalmette, LA 70043.

4. Seek pars and siblings of Frances **Dotson**, b ca 1812 in VA, who m James **Fleming**. They lived in Arnolds Creek, Doddridge Co, WV. Frances was often called Fanny or Franny. Frances' and James' children were: Emily, b 1833, m Edward **McGrew** 13 Feb 1853; John, b 22 Oct 1843, m Harriet **Fleming** (1st cousin) 20 Dec 1860; Rosetta, b 1845; Adam Archboe, b 1848, m Sarah Elizabeth M. Tharp 6 Oct 1873; Benjamin F., b 1852, m Mary **Costilow/Costallou** 31 Mar 1872.

Seek pars/siblings of F. Isaac **Tharp** who m Sarah Lucenie **Sears**. Their children: Alice Mary, b 1857, m James W. **Stuart** 1879; Ida C., b 1859; Martha J. (1860-30 May 1865) Mary Jane, b 16 Nov 1860; Baby Tharp (15 Oct 1862 - d 1862). Isaac **Tharp** also had a first wife, Rosetta **Prine** (1821-15 Jan 1856).

Seek info about Rosetta **Prine/Perine**, d/o Rich and Julia. Rosetta was b ca 1821 and d 15 Jan 1856. She m F. Isaac **Tharp** 11 Nov 1845. Their children: Mary Luverne, b 1 Dec 1850, m Peter **Gain**, 10 May 173;p Sarah Elizabeth M. (27 May 1853-31 May 1877) m Adam Archboe **Fleming** 6 Oct 1873;

Isaac Delaney, b 26 Oct 1856, m Lizzie _____. Will reimburse postage and copy costs. Sherrie **Kumke**, 104 Oxbridge Dr., Moon Twp, PA 15108. PH: (412) 264-0473

5. Can anyone tell me if there was in fact a graveyard at the UB church in Troy? According to the Weston Independent of August 4, 1903, Martha E. (**Teter**) **Hinzman**'s remains were laid to rest there. She was the w/o John D. **Hinzman** who was the s/o William and Mary **Hinzman**. Does anyone know where John D., William and Mary are **buried**? Would also like to know the date of death for William. S. Edith Hill, 9240D SWS 90th Court, Ocala, FL 34481

6. Need pars of Martha Ann **Holbert**, b 14 Jan 1818 in Washington Co, MD. She m Isaac W. **Nutter**, where? They were on Ritchie Co, WV, census in 1850. They were living in Calhoun Co when they left in 1865 and settled in Washington Co, KS. Her sister, Eliza **Holbert**, b ca 1814 in Maryland, m Thomas T. **Clevenger**, b ca 1820 in VA. She was on the 1850 Ritchie Co Census with her children. She had two daus before her marr to Thomas. They went by the name of **Clevenger**. Who was their father? Thomas left Ritchie County and went west with his father Samuel **Cleavenger** and was in Iowa before settling in Washington, KS. Jane Holbert, another sister, was b in MD. She m Peter **Stallman** and lived in Calhoun Co, WV. They remained in WV. Mary **Holbert**, b ca 1801 in MD, m Archibald **Burrows**, where? and lived in Calhoun Co. On the 1850 census of Gilmer County, Jane Holbert, age 73, was in this home. Mother? Julia A. **Holbert**, 48 years on the 1850 census of Ritchie Co, b in VA, was another sister. She m Joseph H. **Robinson**, ae 45, on the 1850 census. On the 1880 census of Washington Co, KS, she was living in the home of Minor **Cleavenger**, the s/o Thomas T. and Eliza (**Holbert**) **Robinson** and shown as being an "Aunt." The names of these girls were given by Selina **Nutter**, the d/o Joseph and Minerva (**Starcher**) **Nutter** of Roane Co, Wv. There was another sister who m a Taylor, but her given name was not remembered.

Andrew J. **Holbert** was on the tax records of Lewis County in 1838/39. He m Mary? Was he a brother of these girls? Who were the brothers?

A Thomas Holbert was on the 1820 census of Washington County, MD. He had three girls under 10 years, one girl 10-16. Three sons under 10 years, one 10-16 years. Thomas was 45 or older. Wife 26-45. A Thomas Holbert d in Lewis County 1833/34. Who was he? Jeanne **Bridges Forney**, 4004 Frampton Court, Englewood, OH 45322

7. Seek descendants and any info on any of the following: Samuel **Plant** m 3 Dec 1821/Harrison Co, (W)V, Rebecca **Washburn**, d/o Isaac and Amelia "Millie" (**Roy**) **Washburn**. I have four children for Samuel and Rebecca: Millie Ann, b ca 1821 m Isaac **Forinash** 6 Nov 1841 and had ten children; Sarah (d bef 1850) m Jesse **Peterson** and had two daus; Mary Jane (ca 1828 -? Nov/Dec 1903/Lewis Co); and Marshall (? Dec 1836 - 3 Apr 1902/Lewis Co) m Sarah

Rafferty. Were there other children? In Harrison Co James M. **Plant** m Emily **Strother** 13 Nov 1851 and Thomas T. **Plant** m Sarah E. **Smith** 12 Oct 1851. Were James and Thomas sons of Samuel and Rebecca? And in The Peterson Family history Elizabeth **Plant** m Perry **Smith**, s/o William T. and Sally (**Peterson**) **Smith**. Who was Elizabeth?

Samuel **Plant** apparently d by 1838 because Rebecca 2/m Thomas **Holbert** 11 Dec 1838 in Harrison County. Where and when was Samuel born? Parents? Date of death? In 1860 Upshur Co Census, Rebecca (**Washburn**) (**Plant**) **Holbert** by herself as head of household; in 1880, she is living w/son Samuel M. **Plant** in Lewis County; then she disappears. Someone said she went to Calhoun County. Where and when did she die? where buried?

Mary Jane Plant was my g.g. grandmother; she 1/m Noah **Winemiller** 26 Dec 1845/Lewis Co and had eight children before divorced!!; 2/m Ambrose **Gooden** 16 Jun 1887. What happened to Ambrose **Gooden**? Joy Gregoire Gilchrist, HC-64 Box 38, Alum Bridge, WV 26321

8. I would like to check the info carved on an old stone that used to be in the old Harmony Cemetery on the Jane Lew-Berlin Road. The stone was there some years ago but it gone now. I thought it read:

Margaret Bonnett
died Aug 1837
age 3y-3m-3d

However, in Volume I of the Lewis County cemetery books, it says that she was 3y-3m-**21d**. Which is correct? Does anyone have a picture of the stone? Howard T. **Bonnett**, 314 East Glenwood Road, Lake Forest, IL 60045-3020

9. Jacob **Hardman** m Elizabeth Ann **Coon** in December 1808. She was d/o Philip **Coon**. Does anyone have information this **Coon** family? Debbie Harley, 400 Happy Acres Rd., Waynesville, NC 28786.

10. My ggg grandfather, Charles **Radcliff**, b 1780 in Harrison Co, (W)_V, is listed in my papers as s/o William and Deborah **Radcliff** m c1768 ikn Harrison Co, WV. Can anyone verify this information? Charles moved to Jackson, OH, where he spent the rest of his life. Gary **Radcliffe**, 1024 So. Pricedale, West Covina, CA 91790. PH: (818) 918-2820

11. Does anyone have info about an amateur photographer named L.F. **Randolph** of New Milton, WV, ca 1876? Also, seek info on photographers who operated near Weston, Salem, and Lost Creek prior to 1880. K.C. **Priest**, 921 Upton Dr., South Charleston, WV 25309

12. **Jacob W. Reger** 1/m **Anna Neeley** in 1843 in Lewis Co; Anna d in Roane Co, (W)V 15 Oct 1858. In Feb 1859 **Jacob W. Reger** 2/m the widow **Elizabeth Duvall** and they moved to Missouri. I think Elizabeth had children by her first m to ????. They were both b in Lewis Co, Edward in 1856 and **Margaret** in 1857, Who were Elizabeth's parents? Who was Elizabeth's first husband? **Marilyn Pumphrey**, 104 Chestnut St., Weston, WV 26452

13. **Wolfe, Peter**, b Hagerstown, MD, d 1830, bur supposedly on **Ayers** farm in Smithville, Ritchie Co, WV. Can't find location of either **Ayers** farm or his grave. Any info would be helpful. Write **Donna Trusty**, 2012 Victoria Ave., Dayton, OH 45406-2742.

14. Seek info on the following: **Brant Kincheloe** m **Mary Rollins** 17 Dec 1829; **R. F. Rollins** m ca 1830 **Martha "Patsy" Monroe**. **Martha** d 18 Feb 1867 and bur Broad Run Cem, Lewis Co. **Aristotle Rollins**, 4116 Hunting Dr., Hermitage, TN 37076

15. Any info on **Michael (Joshua) Johnston** & family, b Ireland ca 1755, m **Hannah Hughes** 1805 in then Bath Co, VA; ca 1829 moved to **Husher's Run** now Ritchie Co, WV, (then Wood Co., VA, 1830 census). **Lawrence W. Huston**, 189 Euclid St., Pensacola, FL 32503-2858

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Past issues of the Hacker's Creek Journal - Vol IV-X. Issued quarterly by HCPD. Contents same as above, plus notification of happenings in Central WV, letters to & from members, etc. Five parts per volume - four issues and index. At least 200 pages per volume. \$27/volume postpaid for non-members; \$22/volume. Specify volume.

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Yesteryears - by Bill Adler. A collection of material abstracted from early Weston, Lewis Co, WV, news-papers and published as a column in the 1980's in the "Weston Democrat." A MUST for genealogical and historical research in Lewis County. Indexed. Volume I/\$10; Vol. II/\$13; Vol. III/\$10.

Maps of Historic Sites on Hacker's Creek - by Robert B. Smith. Shows locations of churches, schools, cemeteries, forts, Indian camps, early settlers, Indian massacres on Hacker's Creek in northern Lewis Co & parts of Harrison & Upshur counties, WV. Staple bound in booklet form. Large/\$6.50; small/\$4.

Marriage Bonds & Marriage Records (1816-1865) - Lewis County, (West) Virginia compiled by Robert B. Smith & Howard Bonnett. Bride, groom, minister, bondsmen, parents where given, dates of marriage and/or minister's return for all extant marriage bonds & records. Arranged alphabetically by bride and groom and separated by bonds and records. 34,000 names, 250 pages. Copies of originals may be obtained from HCPD. \$18.00.

Cemetery Records of Lewis County and Adjacent Areas - Seven volumes compiled by Matha Byrd with assistance from HCPD members. Readings of various cemeteries in Lewis, Braxton, and Harrison counties, WV, with additions from extant obituaries. \$10 per volume. Indexed and staple bound. Specify volume.

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Obituaries, Births and Marriages: From the Weston Independent - Lewis County, WV 1942-1943 compiled by Matha Byrd for H.C.P.D. The book includes all of the obituaries, births and marriage from 1942-1943 as listed in the Weston Independent, the former paper of Lewis County. \$12.00.

Death Records of Lewis County, WV - Compiled by Hartzel Strader and Alan Strader. From the Lewis County Court House Death Records. Soft bound. Index. Volume I 1853-1886. Volume II 1887-1905. \$12.00. Specify volume.

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1880 West Virginia Census - Compiled by William Marsh. Fourteen hard bound volumes with three or four counties per volume. Volume 14 is the Index to all the surnames for West Virginia 1880. Vols. 1-13 \$38.50. Vol. 14 \$78.00. Specify county.

Index to Maxwell's History of Barbour County, WV - Every name index to old county history. Soft bound. \$5.00

h.c.p.d. bibliography - Librarians list of books located in the Central West Virginia Library and Museum. Soft bound. \$6.50.

Prohibition Didn't End in '33: How "Wets" Got Liquor in a "Dry" Nation, State or County - True Grassroots experiences. Collection of 64 stories by 24 authors. Edited by Margaret G. Bigger. \$11.00

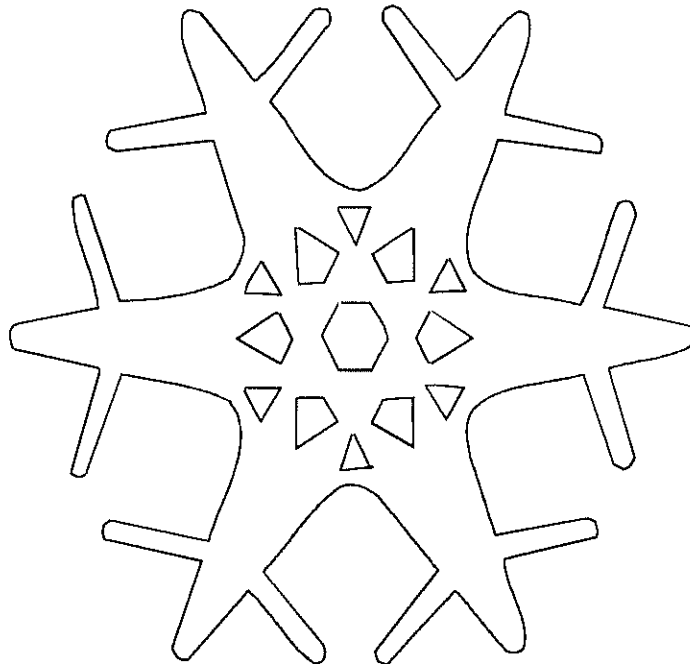
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